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GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

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ADAMS SENTINEL.

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or
\$2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 2
weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XX.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1896.

NO. 5.

POETRY.

From the Norristown Herald.
THE VOICE OF LOVE.

When mental darkness wraps the soul
In clouds of dark despair,
And not an earthly hope is left
The lonely heart to cheer;

When life seems but a feverish dream,
And anguish rends the breast,
And earth has not an haven meet
In which the soul can rest;

There is a voice, a "still small voice,"
Directed from above,
That whispers to the aching heart—
"There is a God of love."

That voice the dying Christian hears,
When on his bed of death,
That voice the saint-like martyr cheers,
While flames devour his breath.

Yes! dark would be man's lot on earth,
And life a mockery prove,
Did not that "still small voice" declare—
"There is a God of Love."

ORIGINAL.

For the Adams Sentinel.

The Clio Club—No. 1.

"And much remains unsung."

THE persons who collectively have assumed the above title, are well aware that in presenting their productions to the public, they have the difficulties to overcome, and the care to exercise, of those who live in an age, in which it is not so easy a matter to pen communications which will be read, and which may be called emphatically *their own*.

In order that any literary contributions of the present day may receive attention, it appears requisite that they should bear the stamp of not only strict, but novel originality. There have existed, at various periods of time, so many men who have said and written so much that was elegantly, beautifully, and usefully original, and who appear to have culled their ideas so extensively from the regions of thought, as almost to induce the belief that the attempt to discover any thing as yet untouched in that mystic land, would prove abortive. Besides, when we consider how many are now engaged in the labors of the mind, and when our eyes rest upon the numerous prosaic and versified publications that emanate weekly from the presses of our country, embracing every variety of subject, matter, and character, verily, we would almost despair of coining any notion, which would bear a current device and superscription, and which, when thrown into the great literary fair, would attract special notice, because, like bright and polished money, it would show itself to be just from the mint. But again we think—if the mighty minds that have dropped their clay clogs and departed, had, whilst chained down to this little world, said, invented, and done every thing—what is left for that long succession of kindred spirits to do, who, like themselves, belong to a distant sphere, and who are every generation ascending and descending at their Master's command? If the gigantic spirit of a Newton has trodden over every field of ether, and has taken such mighty strides amongst planets and stars, as to leave the solidity of none of them untried by his step; if he has distanced each of them by the lightning speed of his thoughts; if he has adjusted all their weights by the balance of intellectual power; and if he has read in the heavens all their invariable mysterious laws, he, with his fellows, has alone the glory of permitting the mind to traverse its home, of holding converse with other worlds, of having heard the solemn anthem of the spheres, and of having seen the machinery of the Almighty's handiwork moving on in all its awful grandeur and sublimity, and has left but little for the astronomer of the present or any future age to accomplish. But, thanks to God for the immensity of his works! there are planets that, unnoticed, have rolled on in primeval beauty since creation; there are stars whose rays have not yet beamed upon the eye; there are bright lights of heaven which telescopic power has not yet disclosed; and we know that there are systems which wheel their courses beyond these visible suns, which may yield the triumph of discovery to other enterprising spirits. If Bacon, and Locke, and a host of others, have philosophized about the soul, and have dealt with "things immortal," until they have made the inward man almost as plain as medical men have the outer, they monopolize the name of mental philosophers, and have obviated the necessity of successors. But well we know, that, although the mind of man may be eternally, radically the same, it is, in the progress of time, its modifications and its circumstantial changes. We are convinced that it is operated on by external causes, and these causes perpetually varying, that their effects are also diversified, and that, although a few general time-tested theories concerning its action, its nature, and principles, may hold good while man exists, he may hereafter be placed under some unlooked-for, powerfully exciting cause, under the workings of some unprecedented, and never-before-offered motive, which may call into service more latent, or as yet but partially developed energy, and present to view entirely different features of mental constitution. If Addison and Johnson have cultivated the only flowers of literature, that will bloom in amaranthine beauty, in every clime where man will cultivate the intellect,

they have rendered the endeavors of those fruitless, who linger in the rosy bowers of sentiment, with the hope of plucking some neglected bud. But, although these men had the discrimination to perceive, and the wisdom to appropriate to themselves the choicest beauties that the sun of science then nourished, yet the softness of the spring, and the warmth of the summer they enjoyed, may produce and bring to perfection for the intellectual florist, again, some lovely specimens of his art. If Shakespeare, Byron, and others, have left nothing unsung, the sweetest voices that are now, or may hereafter be, attuned to the soft breathings of poetic harmony, may be hushed for lack of themes; and the harps that are now, or will be struck, be silent, until the gale of time shall cease to bear over the earth, the tender, melodious murmurings of their's, that hang high amidst the green boughs of the tree of immortality. But there are notes yet untried; and it may yet remain for some master-hand to strike an untouched key of feeling, whose vibrations through the soul will cause an ecstasy of pleasure, yet unknown.

The intellectual, as well as the physical world, has its alterations; and it is either progressing through every change towards the perfection of a future state, or is reverting to pristine simplicity, if not rudeness. Man's mind can never have a stationary existence. Judging from "the signs of the times," it appears to be making rapid advances; and altho', as we have before said, men have said, written, and done much, and are still writing, saying, and doing much for the welfare of literature, yet the velocity of its movements demands increased exertion, and the many beauties it has developed, have only appeared to show us that others lie concealed. God has never made an useless being, to be the drone of this, or any other age; and if he has endowed every one with an immortal, reasoning spirit, he has also conferred upon each the power of action. He has set no limits to its operations, and therefore it is not for any one to judge of the issues of its efforts; and as "exercise is strength," every where—in proportion to the use made of its power, will be the increase of its force. We know that there now live men of talents, men who possess as just conceptions of things, and whose ideas are as original, and as correct, as those of any individuals that have ever lived—men who have knowledge of the movements of the heavenly bodies, and may, with regard to them, have thoughts of their own, which might form the bases of very just theories. There are those who are not unacquainted with the construction of their own minds, and may, from some peculiar adaptations of them to surrounding circumstances, form original notions concerning the application of a particular power. Men now exist, who can dress their thoughts in all the varied loveliness of language. There are those who visit Parnassus' top; and who have felt a tender flow of feeling, which they know comes not from the mind's contact with cold matters of fact and reality. Bards have ascended, and are now on the green hills of poetry, forming chapters for themselves, whose vitality and freshness, many heats, chills, and tempests of time will leave uninjured and unblighted.

And may we not have thoughts peculiar to ourselves, which by due improvement, and by being brought to bear upon the feelings of the times, may, in some humble measure, prove useful not only to ourselves, but to others. The least spark of the "immortal fire," should be carefully fanned and fuelled, and we think that no one who properly attends to it, should be ridiculed if he entertain the hope of raising it into flame. Bringing this principle to present application, and holding these opinions, we would presume to give any collection of original ideas, that may present themselves, embodied in the form of prose or poetry, to the public; expecting that pardon for errors of any kind, which an intelligent and enlightened people will always grant those who will never offend their judgment or taste willingly or designedly. O.

DISSENTANEOUS.

From the N. York Mirror.

SEND THE FOOL FURTHER.

Near the foot of a hill which screened his cottage from the sharp Atlantic winds, dwelt Capt. Bounce, one of the greatest men in Ireland, and a character so purely national that it is hard to learn how he came to lack the Hibernian Me or O. Some genealogists, indeed, assert that the family have a claim to the patronymic expletive and ought to be called O'Bounce, an assertion which they ground upon the following incident.

The Captain came into the world on the first of April, as if he was born to make a fool of it. Being an oldest son he was called William, after his grandfather, and went in his childhood by the name of Billy Bounce. Even at this early period he gave indications of that genius by which at a maturer age it was his wont at once to dazzle and to mock his species. An incident or two may furnish an example.

One lonesome winter night, at a time when the neighborhood was infested by the Whiteboys, when sober people were obliged to follow Cowper's advice, and "Ere they slept
See their polish'd arms primed with care
And drop the night bolt."

On such an evening when the Bounces were collected round the parlor fire, discoursing fearful things upon the state of the country, and absorbed in social communion, a chorus of female shrieks, issuing from the kitchen, broke up the tranquil circle, and placed them horror-struck upon their feet. Door after door burst open—shriek after shriek re-echoed through the house—the rushing of many feet were heard in the hall—the parlor door flew back, and a bevy of frightened females, servants of the house, fell prostrate on the ground, one fainting, another screaming, and a third convulsed. "The Whiteboys!" was the thought uppermost in the mind of every spectator; but one of the women, who had some glimmering of reason left, and power of utterance, announced the appalling fact, that the cause of terror was something more than human. They had all, she said, been seated round the kitchen fire 'crusheening,' when the back door opened, and a figure dressed in white and of prodigious height, appeared upon the threshold, with eyes like fire, teeth like polished spindles, etc. Mr. Bounce took down a blunderbuss, and a visitor, who had come that night, laid hold of the poker. The family followed at their heels, afraid to remain behind, yet quaking to proceed. Cocking his piece, and raising it to his shoulder, the leader boldly advanced into the kitchen, but was surprised to find all still. A damask table cloth lay upon the settle-bed, and near it stood the sweeping brush, with guilt in its very attitude; far removed from these, on a stool by the fireside, and seeming as meek as sleeping Innocence herself, sat Billy Bounce, looking up, and wondering what his father was going to do with the blunderbuss.

"Some men there are love not a gaping pig, Some that are mad if they behold a cat;" the Jew who spoke the lines might have added a third (and rhymed to boot) if he had known Batt Houllahan, the Herdsman of Mr. Bounce; for Batt had a natural antipathy to a rat. Sailors, it is said, who have been rocked to sleep by the tempests of Cape Horn, and heeded the stormiest winds of the mis-called Pacific no more than Brutus did the threats of Cassius, will look pale and serious on the outside of a stage that conveys them to Whitechapel from Gravesend. Soldiers, who stood unmoved in the face of breach and battery, will fear the swelling of a summer billow; and the monster Danger, with which we have grown bold and familiar under one aspect, will resume all its terrors when it takes a new and unaccustomed form. Batt Houllahan, who feared neither ball, powder, cudgel, sword, man, nor ghost, was accessible to terror in one solitary point—he feared a rat. He had rather, as he often acknowledged, "face a whole fair" in arms than a single one of these dingy, sharp-eyed haunters of the barn and hay-yard. If he had been on the committee when David Wilkie was elected a. a. he would have rejected him for choosing such a subject as that of the admirable piece which gained him the distinction. A rat-catcher, in Batt Houllahan's eyes was a greater hero than Bonaparte, and the crossing of the Lodi was a trifle in comparison with the storming of a rat-hole.

One Easter Saturday, Batt had purchased a gay colored neckcloth, with the view of doing honor to the coming festival, and making a respectable figure in the streets of —. Batt laid his treasure, just as it had been handed him by the dealer, in "soft goods," folded and tied in a sheet of neat brown paper, upon the kitchen table, and went to seek "sleep," that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care, in the settle-bed, his wonted place of rest. The morning came—Batt rose, dressed, and prepared for the important task of "tying the cravat." The parcel seems heavy—the cord is cut—the shining pattern disclosed. It is unfolded—oh! horror upon horror! the carcass of a rat lay wrapt within! and, chorussing the roars of the electrified herdsman, and heightening the horrors of the scene, the urchin laughter of the mischief-maker was heard outside the kitchen window, where, grinning through a patched and dingy pane, appeared the conscious face of Billy Bounce.

Who frightened the maids into hysterics?—Billy Bounce. Who with hideous faces made the baby squall?—It was Billy Bounce. Who put nettles into the dancing master's gloves?—It was Bounce. Who took away the stool, and let old Cauth come tumbling to the ground?—It was Billy Bounce. At a suitable age he was put to a boarding-school in the neighboring city, where his progress did not belie the early indications of his boyish genius. Here he learned to stick pins points upward, in his class-fellows' seats; to insinuate long queues of twisted paper under the collar of the usher's coat, while the good man walked gravely up and down marvelling much at the truly unextinguishable laughter of the school, with more accomplishments of the kind than we have leisure to enumerate. In spare hours he picked up scraps of Greek and Latin, arithmetic, and other trifles, of which he never made use, and retained but an indifferent recollection. Soon after he left this enlightened seminary he received a pair of colours in the — womanly, thus enabling himself to sink the use of the too familiar "Billy," and permitting us to grace his history with the warlike substitute. Of his

glories in the service who shall tell! How often mock reports of Whiteboy conflagrations would send a troop from bog to bog, and mountain to mountain, during the lapse of a long winter night; while Capt. Bounce, sole author of the visionary arson, slept soundly in his bed, or woke to laugh at his successful hoax. The last pun of a certain facetious judge circulated not more widely nor excited more amusement than the latest hoax of Capt. Bounce. If a bachelor found himself married in every body's house except his own, he might safely trace the banns to Capt. Bounce. If the minister had his slumbers broken by threatening letters of Col. Skinnemalve or Sergeant Moonshine, upon the subject of Tithes, he might be sure that Capt. Bounce was at the bottom of it. Sometimes the Crolys of Mount Croly received and accepted an invitation to a "family dinner" with the O'Learys of Bally O'Leary, and only discovered in six months after that they had taken the poor O'Learys entirely by surprise, and that the invitation emanated solely from the hospitable heart of Capt. Bounce. Sometimes the Æsculapius of the village received a note requiring him in "haste, post-haste, despatch," to visit a patient in a distant part of the country; and on his arrival at the designated place, found how pleasant a thing it was to have Capt. Bounce for a neighbor.

In the course of a few years, however, an accident occurred, which afforded a striking instance of the brittleness of fame, and showed how suddenly a single lapse of vigilance may cast the brightest reputation into shade.

Some midnight plunderers had invaded the paddock of the Captain, and stolen a favorite mare, which had borne him on her back he knew not how oft. No pains were spared in endeavoring to apprehend the thief, but all was unavailing. The Captain now found himself in the predicament of the mischievous urchin, in the instructive history of "The Boy and the Wolf." To which of his neighbors should he apply to assist him in the recovery of his stolen property? Who would believe him that he had lost his mare at all? At length, one morning, while he was at breakfast, a neighbor entered with an air of secrecy to say that he thought he could put him in a way of recovering his horse. The Captain was overjoyed, and doubly grateful as this very neighbor had long been one of his most notorious butts. He could not, however, afford any direct information as to the robbery, but if the Captain had leisure for a short ride, he would give him a note for a friend of his, a Mr. O'Connor, who lived on the side of the road about a mile distant from the village, and from whom he might learn something more to the purpose.

The note was written and sealed, and Capt. Bounce, on a soft spring morning, took his way to the residence of Mr. O'Connor. That gentleman at first was rather surprised at being referred to, but on reading the note, he seemed all on a sudden to have recovered his recollection. He had not, indeed, himself seen the animal going past, but he would give him a note for Mr. Ajax Orient, of Mount Orient, who lived farther up the mountain road, and would be likely to know something more about it. The Captain was obliged, but felt rather awkward at the idea of taking a note to Mr. O'.

"To tell you the truth," said he, half laughing, "I was foolish enough, some time since, knowing him to be a kind of virtuoso, to play him an ugly trick, and I'm afraid he does not forget it. I had an old battered head of a lion or some such animal, done in limestone, which I persuaded him to forward to the geological society as a fossil organic remain. With a very elaborate paper written by himself. The rogues were sharper than he; and it occasioned such a laugh against him, that I fear to this moment he is not at all obliged to me."

Mr. O'Connor laughed at the Captain's hoax, but persuaded him to take the letter, saying that Mr. Orient was a great deal too good natured to think of such a trifle. Accordingly the Captain was persuaded, and had the satisfaction to find that although Mr. O' was somewhat cool in manner at first, yet on reading Mr. O'Connor's note, he became quite cordial, and gave him a letter to Lieutenant Beauchamp, who unfortunately was likewise unable to furnish him with direct information, but offered a note to Major O'Brien, of Drumsambo Hall, who as a magistrate, had more opportunities of coming at the truth. But this was out of the question. Captain Bounce had gone so far as on one occasion to make an April fool of the old major.

"An April fool!" exclaimed the Lieutenant, bursting into a roar of laughter—"Oh, never mind that; the major would do more than this for me. And so you made an April fool of the major?"

Captain Bounce shook his head with a self-convincing look, although he could scarce suppress a chuckling laugh at the recollection of the hoax. Like most of his former butts, he found the major also somewhat reserved, until he had read the note, and then too he appeared to enter cordially into the Captain's wishes. How he regretted that the Captain had not called two hours sooner! or that he did not hear of his having lost a horse! Lieutenant Beauchamp was deceived in supposing he had seen her, but if Captain Bounce were

not tired, he would give him two lines to a friend of his, also a magistrate, and one of the sharpest fellows in the country, who, if the mare were in Ireland, would be certain to have her, and the thief to boot, at the Captain's hall door within a week. Again with abundant gratitude, the Captain set out upon his quest. He did not find this corypheus of the magistracy at home; and after tracking him from place to place for a few hours, could only obtain from him a note to the chief constable of a police station at about a mile distant; who directed him to a neighboring attorney; who again recommended him to another friend; by whom he was referred to another, and another, until the day had almost closed upon his fruitless and perplexing journey after an animal that

"Like the Bird in the story,
That fluttered from tree to tree,
With the talisman's glittering glory,"

seemed to glide further from his grasp the more strenuously he continued the pursuit.

The last note he had received, was directed to the rector of the parish adjoining his own. He had now been in motion since morning, and the beams of the setting sun beheld him in the same state of suspense respecting his pilfered property as his first departure from home. At the minister's, however, the affair was set at rest. The reverend gentleman was too wise to be caught by so notorious a quizz as Capt. Bounce.

"Ah, Captain," said he, "this is too much—a mare stolen—a letter—no—no—I'll read none of your notes. I have not waited to this hour of the day to learn that it is the first of April."

The first of April!

Poor Bounce was thunderstruck. He strove by forcible effort of self command to conceal his emotions until he had left the house, having terminated as well as he could his interview with the vigilant rector. Turning aside out of the high road into an adjacent grove, in order to escape all observation, he ventured to draw from his pocket the note which the cautious minister had refused to read, and broke the seal with a too prophetic misgiving of what lay beneath. There was now no doubt upon the subject. It was, indeed, his own birth day, the first of April—the annual festival in which his genius had revelled since his childhood, though now the loss of his favorite riding nag had made it steal upon him unobserved! Before him lay unfolded the contents of the note, a copy of the circular which he had been hawking about unconsciously since morning—send the fool farther!—Never before had he been so taken in. It was too much. The laugh of the whole county turned against him who had laughed at the whole county, since his sides were capable of such gay convulsion. He never recovered it; resigned his commission; never after ventured on a hoax; seldom went into company, nor showed himself abroad more frequently than was necessary for his business, although he might sometimes be seen in the dusk of the evening, walking along the hawthorn hedge which skirted his meadow, with a suspicious attitude, a melancholy step, and eyes quite different from those merry organs of intelligence whose twinklings were the well known harbingers of many a jest. Nay, so deeply did this unhappy downfall prey upon his spirits, that his man assures me, in passing through his room at night he sometimes hears him mutter in his dreams, in a half delirious tone, the words of the too successful circular—SEND—THE—FOOL—FARTHER!

Revolutionary Anecdote.—While the British held possession in N. Y., in the revolutionary war, there were numerous forts and outposts of the Americans stationed along the Hudson river, and some of them very near the lines of enemy. The commandant of the latter of these had for his servant a negro, who usually went by the name of Billy, and whose good humor, activity and shrewdness, rendered him a great favorite with the officers and soldiers of the garrison. Like many of his race, Billy had a passion for military display and always wore an ancient hanger, very dull and very rusty. Many were the jokes passed upon Billy's weapon, and though he often expressed an ardent wish to try its temper in mortal combat, the soldiers used to doubt whether in time of trial our hero would hang his safety upon his hanger or his heels. But on that hanger hangs a tale. As I have before remarked, the fort in which he served was near the enemy's line, and the British officers well dressed and well mounted were accustomed to ride to a meeting of several roads, a short distance from the fort, and reconnoitre and gaze at the bare-footed Americans, with about as much complacency as a city dandy of the present day views a country bumpkin. However the garrison might dislike this gazing, they were obliged to submit to it with as much grace as they were able to command, there being no possible help for them. Our hero one day placed himself at the meeting of the roads before spoken of, and prepared for an adventure. Presently there rode in sight a British Officer, well mounted, and gradually approached the spot where our hero stood. As the officer rode up and was passing by Billy without deigning to notice him, and before his rider could grasp any weapon wherewith

to defend himself, Billy drew his trusty hanger and began to cut the officer most unmercifully. The latter was now in a terrible dilemma—one horn of which was to be cut to pieces by a dull weapon, or to be taken captive by a "nigger." He finally decided in favor of the latter—and with no great complacency was taken by Billy to the fort covered with gashes and blood. After this exploit Billy bore the title of Captain, and wore the old hanger with all the delight of a young military aspirant, and recounted his exploit with the "officer" to every one he met.

Comm. Adv.

A Word to Apprentices.—When serving your apprenticeship, you will have time and opportunity to stock your minds with useful information. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First be industrious in your business; never complain that you are obliged to work, go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness; and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master or employer; make it your business to see to & promote his interest; by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own.

Young men of the present day are too fond of getting rid of work; they seek for easy and lazy employment, & frequently turn out to be most miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all hope of living without labor; it's a blessing instead of a curse; it makes men healthy, it procures them food, clothing and every other necessary, and frees from temptation to be dishonest.

Eloquence.—We clip the following specimen of eloquence from the Grenada (Miss.) Bulletin, which from the remarks appended, appears to have been delivered before a magistrate's court in that section:

"May it please the court—I had rather live for thirteen hundred centuries on the small end of a thunder bolt—chew the ragged edge of a flash of lightning—swallow the corners of a Virginia worm fence, and have my bowels torn out by a green briar, than to be thus bamboozled by the gentleman."

"I'll Ask my Mother."—"I've got my lesson, I've got my lesson," sang or rather chanted a little heaven-eyed, sunny-haired boy, as he carelessly moved on to school, swinging his satchel about his wrist and spanking his feet upon the hard soil. Presently a companion, a little older than himself, who was coming the opposite way, saluted him "Hallo! Walter, are you going to school?" "Yes! ain't you?" "No, I ain't got my lesson, and father says I may stay at home. I'm going up to Brighton Cattle-Show; will you go with me? Father says I may ask just who I'm a mind to." "I don't know as the folks 'll let me; but if you'll wait I'll run home and ask my mother!"—and off he skipped. "Mother, Benjamin — is going with his father up to Brighton Cattle-Show, and he asked me to go with him—can I go?" The parent looked in unmeasured love upon her child, as she said "No! my dear, you are too young—you had better be at school!" "Am I too young?" and a bright tear glittered in his eye. "My son?" "Well, mother, then I'll tell Benjamin I can't go." The fond parent kissed the boy, and he bounded down the steps—said 'no' to his play-mate and contentedly wended his way again to school. "Thou cherub boy! heaven is in thy heart! contentment in thy smile! thy ways are ways of pleasantness, and all thy paths are peace!"

Mr. Editor, I will watch the lad—the mainly little Walter—he's a star of the first magnitude, in the juvenile firmament, a thing 'twixt less of earth in him than heaven."—Boston Galaxy.

A Great Crop.—The Lancaster (Ohio) Journal says:—At the Agricultural fair held in Circleville, on the 26th and 27th of October, Mr. ASHLEY KENICK, of Pickaway County, Ohio, received the premium of \$10—for the best acre of corn, grown in the usual way, containing 157 bushels and one peck. We learn that the field from which the above acre was selected contains about 40 acres, and that the average crop of the whole will be upwards of 110 bushels to the acre.

Chester county.—At a meeting of the Anti-masons and others of Chester County opposed to Martin Van Buren, the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to represent to the Anti-Masonic Convention, as the sense of this meeting, that Daniel Webster is our first choice as a candidate for the Presidency; and, if a majority of the Convention should be opposed to his nomination, that this meeting would be gratified by the nomination of William H. Harrison, and that we would give him our cordial and united support.

A more awful death than that recorded in the Crawford Messenger, it has never fallen to our lot to notice:

Melancholy.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Jesse Converse met with an unfortunate end, whilst at his work in his saw mill on Muddy creek. Some unknown cause brought him in contact with the saw, and he was sawed entirely through diagonally from the shoulder to the hip.

SIX CENTS, and a small basket-full of Black-Oak Shavings, Reward, but no thanks or charges paid.

AWAY from the subscriber, living in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday night last, or Saturday morning, an indentured apprentice to the Cabinet-making business, a boy of the name of **John H. Turner**. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a sandy complexion, rather down-looking when spoken to; he had when he eloped, a fine black cloth roundabout, light blue cassimer trousers, Monroe shoes and a black hat; he took with him two shirts, two pair of woollen stockings, a pair of fine Monroe shoes, with other clothing and articles not now recollected.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing the said Boy, or trusting him on my account, for I am determined to enforce the law against those persons aiding the same.

CHRISTIAN STOUT.
Gettysburg, Nov. 16.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed **Monday the 23rd day of Nov. inst.**, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg; when and where you may attend if you think proper.

CHAS. BUCKMASTER.
Nov. 9.

GETTYSBURG SPECIALS ACADEMY.

THE instruction in this Institution is this day resumed, under the direction of Miss R. REYNOLDS, with the most flattering prospects. Parents and guardians are assured that nothing will be left undone which may contribute to the mental improvement of those pupils entrusted to her care.

Gettysburg, Oct. 26.

NOTICE.

THE Account of George Deardorff and John Wolford, Assignees of AMOS GREIST, of Latimore township, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the next Court to be held for said County, on the **Fourth Monday of November next.**

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.

NOTICE.

THE Account of John Wolford, Assignee of WM. UNDERWOOD, of Latimore township, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the next Court to be held for said County, on the **Fourth Monday of November next.**

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a **FRESH SUPPLY** of **DRY GOODS**, Consisting of Blue, Sup. Black, Adelaide, &c. Broad Cloths, Striped and Corded Cassimeres, Fancy and plain Satinets, together with a general assortment of Merinoes, double and single width, of various colors, Prints, & Woollen Goods. He has also filled up his assortment of **BOOKS**, as to be enabled to supply the varied applications of the Public.

He would very respectfully solicit the Public to call and see them; would return his grateful acknowledgments for former patronage; and with respect requests a continuance.

C. F. HIMES.
Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just returned from the City with a **LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, &c.**

Paints, & Dye-Staffs, PAINT BRUSHES, BRUSHES, &c. And a handsome selection of **BOOKS.**

All which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal patronage, and in his herebefore received, and in quest of strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 1.

WINDOW GLASS.

THE Subscriber has received from Pittsburgh, and is now keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of **WINDOW GLASS**, which he will sell at the **Manufacturers' Prices**, including Freight. He now has on hand 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18. (Ref. to the article) are respectfully invited to call.

CHARLES F. HIMES.
Gettysburg, May 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of CATHERINE LECKEY, deceased, and also in pursuance of the last will and testament of MARY LECKEY, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on **Tuesday the 1st day of December next**, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

A LOT OF GROUND.

situate in said Borough, at the corner of South Baltimore and High-streets, bounded by a 14 feet alley, and a lot late the property of George Welsh, Esq. on which are a two-story

Frame House, with a **Back Building**, a **Log Stable**, &c. &c.; a never-failing well of water convenient to the house, a fine garden, and a variety of fruit trees.—Also,

3 valuable Building Lots, fronting on High-street, and separated from the above property by said alley, and having also an alley in the rear.

Also—at the same time & place,

24 Shares of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg, and 4 do. in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.

JAMES BARR, Executor of Catherine Leckey.

MOSES McLEAN, Executor of Mary Leckey.

Oct. 26.

The notes given at the sale of the personal property are now due. Those interested will please call and settle.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL B. WRIGHT, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, are desired to call with the subscriber, and settle the same, on or before the **1st of December next.** And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Menallen township, Adams county.

WM. H. WRIGHT, Ex'r.

Oct. 12.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, States, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, I will sell, at private sale, the

VALUABLE PARCELS, owned by Clarissa and Serena Lockwood. This farm contains 320 ACRES, of which perhaps about 80 are very heavily timbered. It lies within one mile of the railroad and canal, is well watered, has good fencing, and, for the growth of the various crops, unsurpassed by any soil in the valley. It has little or no waste land, almost every foot of it being capable of tillage. As a place of residence, it is one of the most beautiful in the county. For more particular information, apply by letter or otherwise, to

MOUNTJOY B. LUCKETT,
Frederick, Md.

Oct. 12.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

W. S. HIMES respectfully give notice to the public, that he is now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with EXAMINER'S READER and ARITHMETIC at wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other SCHOOL BOOKS.

Sept. 11.

Oil of Celsus, For Boilifying and Preserving **HUMAN HAIR.**

PREVENTING the hair from falling off, particularly after sickness, promoting the growth of the hair, and preserving its color—prepared only by William G. Gorman, York, Pennsylvania. Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

ALMANACS.

BY the gross or single dozen, for sale at the Apothecary and Book-Store of the subscriber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 3.

Gettysburg, Oct. 3.

THE highest price in Cash will be given for **GOOD FLAX SEED.**

S. H. BUEHLER.
July 27.

ANDY'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

Translated from the German, by R. W. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evangel. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale by the dozen or single copy at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

Nov. 3, 1835.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a **DIVIDEND** of 3 per cent. for the last six months—payable on or after the 9th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

[Nov. 9.]

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a **DIVIDEND** of 12 per cent. which will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

Nov. 2, 1835. [9]

NOTICE.

THE first instalment of the subscriptions to **Pennsylvania College** is now due. Subscribers will please call with the Treasurer, and pay the same.

J. B. McPHERSON, Treas'r.

Oct. 26.

FOR SALE.

UNTIL the first of January next, by the subscriber, his

DWELLING

AND STOREHOUSE, with three other OUT-LOTS. If not sold then, all will be for Rent.

DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

At an Orphans' Court.

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before Daniel Durkee, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Upon the petition of Harman Wierman, Executor of Susannah Pittentorff, and Trustee for her Heirs, setting forth that on the 30th of December last the Orphans' Court of Adams county decreed the Real Estate of David Nickle, deceased, to William Nickle, on his entering into recognition for the payment of the heirs, &c.; that the share of Susannah Pittentorff therein was \$62 34, but the same was decreed to be paid to Judgment Creditors of Abel Pittentorff, the husband of said Susannah; and that the said Susannah is now dead, leaving heirs—

The Court Grant a Rule on all interested in the premises, to appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held in Gettysburg, on the **Fourth Monday of November next**, and shew cause why the said decree should not be amended, and why the aforesaid sum of \$62 34 should not be paid over to the said Harman Wierman in trust as aforesaid.

By the Court,

T. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Sept. 21.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, &c. has opened, in part of his Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to his order.—He has also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which he considers himself responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's 'Half Boots. (best quality.)

" Morocco do. do. do.

" Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)

" Calt and Coarse Brogues.

" Do. Shoes. (regularly made.)

" Do. do. (pegged.)

" Seal do. and Brogues.

" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calt. (spring & dancing.)

" Slippers, plain and colored.

Ladies' Seal Boots.

" Gaiter do.

" Seal Slippers.

" Monroe do.

" Prunella. (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of Boys, Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c. &c. The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

CHARLES F. HIMES.
Sept. 11.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THESE mild and efficacious remedies possess many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found to be efficacious in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholera, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

Potter's Cathartic.

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c. &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2

FOR RENT.

A TAN-YARD.

SITUATE in Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md. formerly occupied by Jacob Troxell, consisting of 29 lay vats, 1 times, 1 pool, and all other necessities, being all in complete order, having one of the latest pattern of Bark-mills, and has also the advantage of running water the greater part of the season, with two wells of never-failing water attached to the same. Terms will be moderate. Apply to

CATHARINE TROXELL.
Emmitsburg, Oct. 26.

STRAY SHEEP.

STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, near Millerstown, some time in September last,

30 head of Sheep, two of which were black.—I would be thankful for information respecting them, and will pay for all trouble and expense.

THOMAS C. MILLER.
Nov. 2.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscriber:

Gutzlaff's History of China,

History of the Inquisition,

Abbott's Young Christian,

" Child at Home,

" Mother at Home,

" Corner Stone,

Six Months in a Convent,

Answer to Six Months in a Convent,

Barnes' Notes on Gospels, Acts and Romans,

Dr. Schmuecker's Popular Theology, second edition,

Henry and Antonio,

Steward on Hebrews,

Watson's Theological Dictionary,

Harper's Family, Theological and Classical Library complete.

—ALSO—

Henry's, Scott's, and Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, together with a large and general assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, also Bibles and Testaments of every description, fancy and common binding, and Stationary of every description,

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
June 8.

A REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM!

THE excruciating pain—the decrepitude and deformity, and the premature old age, which are the usual attendants of this disorder, are suffered by many from a despair of a cure, or disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose. But those who have made a fair trial of

DR. JEBB'S

CELEBRATED LINIMENT, even in cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received certain relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in 24 hours! as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, proving the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this powerful LINIMENT, in cases where other approved applications had utterly failed. The Liniment is also used with success for bruises, sprains, numbness, stiffness of the joints, chilblains, &c.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes, gives immediate ease and relief. On recent sore eyes the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of years standing, and in some exceedingly bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this EYE WATER, after every other remedy had failed. Many persons who have used it, pronounce it the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with, especially in cases of soreness or inflammation of long standing. Price 25 cents a bottle.

None are genuine, unless signed on the outside printer wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. T. Govever. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 59, Court-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Druggist & Apothecary.

July 6.

TRUSSES.—Hall's Improved Patent

Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

SWAN'S PANACEA for the cure

of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis, and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30.

The Panach's Confession.

Scripture of the Sonship of Jesus Christ. This is the best & most important doctrine known to

C. G. McLEAN.
June 12th, 1835.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Worm-deströying Syrup. Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

SPECIAL COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act for holding Special Courts of Common Pleas," passed the 15th day of March, 1816, and its supplements,

A SPECIAL COURT

of Common Pleas will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, in and for the county of Adams, on **Monday the 28th day of December next**, (being the fourth Monday in said month,) at 10 o'clock, A. M. to try and determine all such matters as shall properly be cognizable by the said Court.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Nov. 2.

CUT LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE,

6 CUT LOTS of Land, in the Borough of Gettysburg, and near thereto. They are under good fence and well improved.

WALTER SMITH.
Oct. 26.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DURKEE, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. McLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on **Monday the 23rd day of November next**—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, {
Oct. 12, 1835. }

DE LA MONTERRAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following tables have been prepared for the *Harrisburg Chronicle*, from the Auditor General's Annual Report to the Legislature. The first table exhibits the Revenue—the second the expenditures, and the third the amount of Canal Tolls received, and paid into the Treasury by each collector during the year.

NO. 1.—RECEIPTS

At the State Treasury, commencing on the 1st of November, 1834, and ending on the 31st of October, 1835.

Land and Land Office fees, \$26,395 94	
Auction commissions, 10 00	00
Auction duties, 57,252 03	
Dividends on bank stock, 150,730 00	
do. on bridge, turnpike and navigation Stock, 28,458 08	
Tax on bank dividends, 68,508 13	
Tax on certain offices, 13,783 66	
Tax on coal companies, 1,314 10	
Tavern licenses, 57,825 56	
Retailers' licenses, 80,727 84	
State maps, 110 00	
Pamphlet laws, 159 24	
Collateral inheritance tax, 32,166 56	
Militia and exempt fines, 787 63	
Tin & clock pedlar's licenses, 1,625 00	
Hawkers' & pedlar's licenses, 4,227 05	
Increase of county rates and levies, 188,019 94	
Tax on personal property, 20,943 10	
Canal and rail road tolls, 684,357 77	
Loans, 1,629,610 00	
Premiums on loans, 120,910 60	
Premiums on bank charters, 66,008 99	
Tax on writs, &c., 24,745 91	
Fees of the Secretary of State's Office, 450 01	
Old debts and miscellaneous, 2,904 07	
	3,273,563 21
Balance on hand—Nov. 1, 1834, 54,002 20	
	\$3,327,565 41

No. 2.—EXPENDITURES

At the Treasury, commencing on the 1st of November 1834, and ending on the 31st of October 1835.

Internal Improvements, 1,361,057 82	
Expenses of Government, 235,128 03	
Militia Expenses, 21,862 44	
Pensions and gratuities, 30,666 84	
Education, 59,408 02	
Loans, 60,000 00	
Interest on loans, 106,168 75	
Internal improvement fund, 1,144,970 47	
Western Penitentiary, 18,054 03	
Eastern Penitentiary, 77,000 18	
House of Refuge, 5,000 00	
Pennsylvania claimants, 250 23	
Conveying convicts, 1,612 99	
Conveying fugitives, 689 08	
Defence of the State, 10 00	
Miscellaneous, 0,080 53	
	3,131,860 31
Balance in the Treasury on Nov. 1, 1835, 195,705 10	
	\$3,327,565 41

No. 3.—Canal and Rail Road Tolls.

Whole amount received on canal, \$403,008 43	
do. do. Rail roads, 194,623 24	
do. do. Motive power, 86,726 10	
Total, \$684,357 77	

We also, here, add the amount drawn from the Treasury during the late fiscal year, for common school purposes, and by what counties. But 19 counties have accepted the law, in whole or in part, and have drawn their proportion of the fund, and this out of 50 counties entitled to the same privileges!

Paid to COLLEGES, \$29,947 69

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Adams, 1,235 71	
Allegheny, 3,017 35	
Berks, 3,007 32	
Centre, 1,060 50	
Cumberland, 1,574 70	
Delaware, 1,070 93	
Fayette, 1,738 30	
Franklin, 1,706 07	
Huntingdon, 1,476 54	
Juniata, 612 25	
Lancaster, 2,572 50	
Lycoming, 908 21	
Mifflin, 625 52	
Northampton, 2,176 05	
Susquehanna, 764 65	
Union, 1,111 90	
Warren, 271 19	
Westmoreland, 1,920 77	
York, 2,513 27	
	\$29,400 33

A Lesson.—In the Supreme Court of this state, Judge Kennedy presiding, in the case of Peter A. Browne against James Reeside and others, stage proprietors, the Jury, we are informed, yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for nine hundred dollars damages, with costs. Some two or three years since, Mr. Browne received considerable bodily injury by the running away and upsetting of a stage belonging to the defendants, caused, as appears by the verdict of the Jury, from the want of proper care and attention on the part of the agents of said stage owners, which was the foundation of the present action. *Phil. Herald.*

In the Cumberland Advocate of Tuesday, we find the following notice of the result which the location of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal through that town will produce there:

"The Canal Basin is to be formed about one hundred yards below the Chain Bridge, a little to the mouth of Will's Creek, at the Western end of Hobbitt's and Hoy's Island. It takes a narrow strip of the lots now owned and occupied by Messrs. H. Winow, M. Fisher, J. Shriver, S. Charles, A. Russell, M. Rizer, Jr. G. G. Winow, and D. Shriver, who have given the right of way. The dam to be constructed at Beall's

Island, about one mile below the town, will back the water, it is said, as far up Will's Creek as the old market house, which is near the centre of the town, forming all the way a canal or basin sufficient to transact any amount of business required. It is also to back the water in the Potomac to a point near two miles above, or southwest of the town, which will join Will's Creek at its mouth (as the river now does) and join the Basin by a Guard lock.

The whole, when completed, will form a splendid Basin of about four miles long, and between a half and a quarter mile wide. It will present more the appearance of a lake than a basin, and will be competent to hold more than one thousand Canal Boats at the same time—and as one of our townsmen remarked some time since, 'it will afford pleasure boats with sail—steamboats, canal boats and trade boats; and will be a place of general resort for fishes and water fowl of every description.'

It may be said of Cumberland that she is rising.—Nothing can prevent it. Her situation is healthy and romantic. She has, or soon will have, one of the most splendid Canals in the U. States, leading from her centre eastward to the Metropolis of the Nation—thence to any port in the world. And leading from her centre westward, there is an unrivalled Macadamized Road, which is destined to convey to her depots a large portion of the Western Trade."

Great Rise of Property.—We have within the last few weeks recorded several sales, showing the rapid advance of property in the town of CUMBERLAND, at the present termination of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We have now to add, from a letter before us, another sale by DAVID SHRIVER, Esq. of that place, of the property at present occupied by him, comprehending about 400 acres, for the round sum of \$180,000! The purchase is understood to have been made by a company of gentlemen, who are already engaged in laying out streets through the property.—*Balt. Pat.*

Longevity of Fishes.—Fishes are among the most long lived animals. A pike was taken in 1754, at Kaiser slaughter, which had a ring fastened to the gill covers, from which it appeared to have been put in the pond of that castle, by the order of Frederick II, in 1487, a period of 267 years. It is described as being 19 feet long and weighed 350 lbs. *Kirby's Bridge Water Treatise.*

Consequence of Illegible Writing.—In a suit tried on Tuesday in the Circuit Court, N. Y. before Judge Edwards, instituted by Mr. Josiah Barker, of this city, for the recovery of six thousand dollars from a Mr. Wm. Millard, on a note endorsed by the latter in the year 1835, the plaintiff was defeated in consequence of having mistaken the defendant's name for Millan, and by such name having served him with notice of protest.

SAGHARON, Nov. 14.
Yesterday the wife of Alfred Talmadge, of Bridgehampton, went out and returned with an armful of brush, which she threw on the fire; and leaving two children in the room, one four and the other two years of age, the youngest in the cradle, went for a second armful, when on her return she found the eldest burnt to death, and the youngest so burnt that it lived but a short time.

Oysters.—It is supposed by the New York Transcript, that the consumption of oysters in that city is equal to a million of dollars per annum. The estimate, allowing the population to be 250,000, would require every man, woman, and child to eat \$4 worth in a year.

The Bank and its Branches.—We some time since stated on the authority of a correspondent of the Boston Atlas, that the Bank of the U. States had closed, or otherwise disposed of, ten of its branches. We now learn, that since the appearance of that statement, the Bank has sold five other branches, viz: New Orleans, Natchez, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg. It is now in treaty for the sale of the branches at Savannah, Mobile, Nashville and Norfolk.—All these sales have been made on terms highly advantageous to the institution, and probably, not less so to the purchasers, and to the public. These arrangements afford new evidence of the sound judgment and good sense of the Directors of the Bank and at the same time demonstrate both the folly and the falsehood of the charges which have been made against Mr. Biddle and his colleagues. It is highly probable that by the 1st of March next, they will have closed all their branches but that at Boston, N. York, Washington, and Richmond. The following have already been closed:

Portsmouth,	Baltimore,	N. Orleans,
Utica,	Charleston,	St. Louis,
Burlington,	Lexington,	Natchez,
Buffalo,	Louisville,	Cincinnati,
Hartford,	Fayetteville,	Pittsburgh,

Phil. Inq.

Oration of Nicholas Biddle, Esq.

The following are the concluding passages of Mr. Biddle's address before the Alumni at the late Commencement of the College of New Jersey, and which also concludes the speaker's advice to the young men then about to exchange the studies and retirement of college life for the active duties of society. "They are the counsels of Wisdom and Virtue in the language of Eloquence, and show forth in most attractive garb the attributes of a genuine American Statesman, as distinguished from the people-worshipping Demagogue.—*Newark Dai. Adv.*"

"Trained by these studies, and animated by the habitual contemplation of the

examples of those who have gone before you, as a true American Statesman, you may lay your hand on your country's altar. From that hour—swayed by no sinister purpose, swayed by no selfish motive—your whole heart must be devoted to her happiness and glory. No country could be worthier of a statesman's care. On none has nature lavished more of the materials of happiness and of greatness—as fatal if they are misdirected, as they must be glorious when rightly used. On the American statesman, then devolves the solemn charge of sustaining its institutions against temporary excesses, either of the people or their rulers—& protecting them from their great foes—which will always lie in their own bosom. You can accomplish this only by persevering in your own independence—by doing your duty fearlessly to the country. If you fail to please her, do not the less serve her, for she is not the less your country. Never flatter the people, leave that to those who mean to betray them. Remember that the man who gave the most luxurious entertainments to the Roman people, was the same who immediately after destroyed their freedom. That was Julius Caesar. Remember that the most bloody tyrant of our age was the meanest in his courtship to the mob, and scarcely ever spoke without invoking for his atrocities what he called 'the poor people.' That man was Robespierre. Never let any action of your life be influenced by the desire of obtaining popular favor at the expense of your own sincere and manly convictions. No favor from any sovereign—a single individual, or thirteen millions, can console you for the loss of your own esteem. If they are offended, trust to their returning reason to do you justice, & should that hope fail, where you cannot serve with honor, you can retire with dignity. You did not seek power and you can readily leave it, since you are qualified for retirement, and since you carry into it the proud consolation of having done your duty.

But should you ever be called to act the stern, but glorious part, which these patriot statesmen performed, you will not fail in the requisite energy. It may be, that, not as of old, another robust barbarian from Thrace, like Maximian—not a new gladiator slave, like Spartacus—but some frontier Cataline may come up with the insolent ambition to command you and your children. More dangerous still, the people may be battered away as other sovereigns have been, by faithless favorites—as the very guards at Rome sold the empire, at open auction, to the highest bidder, Julian. The same arts which succeeded of old, may not be unavailing here—a conspiracy of profligate men, pandering to the passions of the people, may inflame them to their ruin—and the country, betrayed into the hands of its worst citizens, may be enslaved with all the appearances of freedom. Should that day come, remember never to capitulate—never to compromise—never to yield to the country's enemies. If you should see the cause betrayed by those who ought to defend it, be you only the more faithful. Never desert the country—never despond over its fortunes. Confront its betrayers, as madmen are made to quail beneath the gaze of fearless reason. They will denounce you. Disregard their outcries—it is only the scream of the cultures whom you scare from the prey. They will seek to destroy you. Rejoice that your country's enemies are yours. You can never fall more worthily than in defending her from her own degenerate children. If overborne by this tumult, and the cause seems hopeless, continue self-sustained and self-possessed—retire to your fields, but look beyond them. Nourish your spirits with meditation on the mighty dead who saved their country. From your own quiet elevation, watch calmly this servile route as its triumphs sweep before you. The avenging hour will at last come. It cannot be that our free nation can long endure the vulgar dominion of ignorance and profligacy. You will live to see the laws re-established—these banditti will be scourged back to their caverns—the penitentiary will reclaim its fugitives in office, and the only remembrance which history will preserve of them is the energy with which you resisted and defeated them.

My last words then to you, my young friends, are to pursue the studies which you have successfully begun. You may always confide in them as the ornaments of prosperity—the consolation of adverse fortune—your support in public life—your refuge in retirement—giving to the private citizen his most refined enjoyments, and to the statesman, independence and distinction."

The splendid display in the heavens, which was witnessed on Tuesday night, is described in the New Haven Herald, as follows, presumed by Professor Olmsted, who occasionally favors the public with his useful observations.

Auroral Phenomenon.—Last night, our northern hemisphere was adorned with a display of auroral lights, remarkably grand and diversified. It was first observed at fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock, (mean time) when an illumination of the whole northern sky, resembling the break of day, was discernible through the openings in the clouds. About 18 degrees east of north, was a broad column of shining vapor tinged with crimson, which appeared and disappeared at intervals. A westerly wind moved off the clouds, rendering the sky nearly clear by 8 o'clock, when two broad white columns which had for some time been gathering between the stars Aquila and Lyra on the west, and the Pleiades and Arcturus on the east, united above, so as to complete a luminous arch, spanning the heavens a little south of the prime vertical. The whole northern hemisphere being more or less illuminated, and sepa-

rated from the southern by this zone, was thrown into striking contrast with the latter, which appeared of a dark slate color, as though the stars were shining through a stratum of black clouds. The zone moved slowly to the south until about nine o'clock, when it had reached the bright star in the Eagle in the west, and extended a little south of the constellation Arcturus in the east.

From this time, it began to recede northward, at a nearly uniform rate, until 20 minutes before 11, when a vast number of columns, white and crimson, began to shoot up, simultaneously, from all parts of the northern hemisphere, directing their course towards a point a few degrees south and east of the zenith, around which they arranged themselves as around a common focus. The position of this point was between the Pleiades and Alpha Arietis, and south of the Bee, having a right ascension of 42 deg. and a declination of 24 deg. as nearly as could be determined without the aid of instruments; but this comes so near to the pole of the dipping needle and to the magnetic meridian, that we need not hesitate to conclude that, agreeably to what has been observed of similar phenomena before, the columns arranged themselves exactly in obedience to the laws of terrestrial magnetism.

Soon after 11 o'clock, commenced a striking display of those undulatory flashes, denominated in the Northern regions, *Merry Dancers*. They consist of thin waves or sheets of light, coursing each other with immense speed. Those undulations which play upon the surface of a field of rye, when gently agitated by the wind, may give to the reader a faint idea of these auroral waves. One of these crimson columns, the most dense and beautiful of all, as it ascended towards the common focus, (the vanishing point of perspective for parallel lines), crossed the planet Jupiter, then at an altitude of 36 degrees. The appearance was peculiarly interesting, as the planet shone through the crimson cloud, with its splendor apparently augmented rather than diminished.

A few shooting stars were seen at intervals, some of which were above the ordinary magnitude and brightness. One that came from between the feet of the Great Bear, at 8 minutes after one o'clock, and fell apparently near to the earth, exhibited a very white and dazzling light; and, as it exploded, scattered shining fragments, very much after the manner of a sky rocket.

As early as 7 o'clock, the magnetic needle began to show unusual agitation, and it has been since carefully observed by Mr. Loomis. Near 11 o'clock, when the streamers were rising, and the corona forming, the disturbance of the needle was very remarkable, causing a motion of 1 deg. 5 sec. in 5 minutes time. This disturbance continued until 10 o'clock this morning, the needle having traversed an entire range of 1 degree and 40 minutes, while its ordinary diurnal reflection is not more than 4 minutes.

The thermometer at 11 o'clock, was 33 degrees; it shortly fell to 31, and remained nearly at this point during the rest of the night—a degree of cold considerably below that of the few preceding nights. The ground this morning was covered with a copious white frost indicating an unusual deposition of watery vapor.

At about 3 o'clock the sky grew cloudy, and the moon rising shortly afterwards, farther observations were prevented; but the continued disturbance of the magnetic needle would induce the belief, that the aurora continued throughout the night, and even to a late hour this morning.

YALE COLLEGE, Nov. 18.

A Plan.—The New-York Star, after enumerating the different anti-Van Buren candidates, and stating their strength, proposes the following plan of action: "All that we have to do is to prevent a multiplicity of electoral tickets, and it is of no consequence how numerous the candidates are. Let there be in each State a highly popular Anti-Van Buren electoral ticket run—an unpledged ticket; and if it succeeds, let the electors vote for the strongest man against Van Buren, and that man can be elected by the people. The course is plain and simple.—One Anti-Van Buren ticket in each State, and no reference to the man likely to get that vote; go for the strongest candidate against the nominee of Gen. Jackson."

The people of Pittsburg protest against the erection of a bridge across the Ohio at Wheeling, as it will interfere with the passage of large boats when the waters are high.

Washington Monument.—The long agitated project of erecting a National Monument to the nation's father, seems now to be embraced in good earnest. A simultaneous effort is to be made forth with in every part of the Union, to obtain subscriptions for erecting a monument at the City of Washington, to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It should have been done years ago; but it is not too late for the exhibition of a noble evidence of a nation's gratitude. "The plan is, we understand, to afford every citizen an opportunity to give his name, with a small sum, in approbation of the great work. Every man, woman and child should invest something in this memorial. From millions of freemen, millions of dollars should be obtained for such an object. From the character of the men who have consented to act as agents in this work, there can be no doubt of the faithful application of the money contributed, and of the erection of a monument worthy of the honored dead, and calculated to increase the honest pride of a grateful nation.

The Message & France.—The New-York Times of Monday, holds the following language with reference to the message:

"Who can anticipate what the President is to say until the state of affairs about which he is to speak be known.—Nothing can be more idle than the speculations as to the tone of the message, or the disposition which is to prompt it—whether it will be pacific or the reverse. The President will do what public interest and national character requires, without bias from feeling, for that does not exist; and there can be no more doubt of his earnest wish that events may enable him to present a favorable report of our French relations, than that he will do his duty, whatever that may be.—The nature of the message will depend entirely upon advice to be received from France, and we think we have good grounds for expecting intelligence that will give the question a decided character, one way or other. The packet of the 24th October, or of the 1st inst. we think, will bring advice, either that France has done us justice, or finally refused it. In either case, the course of this country will be clear, and the *quid nunc* may as well cease to discuss the President's dispositions, and, if they want something to guess about, take up the question of the decision by France. That is, in truth, the only important one; that decision will give the tone to the message."

This is not exactly the language and tone which the Globe has held, but it may nevertheless be much nearer the true situation. It would seem from the above, that there has not been time for the transmission of information since the explanation was given.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Rail Road Disaster.—One day last week, while the two trains of cars belonging to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, were on their return to Baltimore, one from Timonium and the other from Owings' Mills, owing, as is supposed, to the inattention of the drivers, the two trains came in contact, at the junction of the two branches, about six miles from the city. The consequence was, a most violent concussion, causing both trains to bound from the tracks, thereby injuring several of the passengers. One gentleman in particular was very much injured.

The number of travellers on the Boston and Lowell Rail Road, is about 500 daily. The distance is 25 miles, and the time usually occupied in passing from one place to the other, is generally but little more than an hour. One day last week, the train ran through in 55 minutes, including one stop. The time saved to each passenger by the Rail Road, over the previous methods of conveyance, is 4 hours, amounting on the "ten hour system" to 200 days.

A late article in Silliman's valuable journal says, that in Potter county, Pennsylvania, within the space of five miles, are found the head waters of the Alleghany, Susquehanna and Genesee rivers—the first flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, the second into the Chesapeake and the third into Lake Ontario.

College at Buffalo.—The citizens of Buffalo have subscribed \$120,000 for the purpose of establishing a College in that city.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum of the 24th inst. says: "Trowers of black buckskin leather are at present in very high repute with bucks of the first water, but their great cost will most probably prevent their becoming of very general adoption." Oh! for the good old days of Adam and Eve!

The Falls of Niagara.—A Canal around the Falls of Niagara, is contemplated by the people of that part of the country. The complete practicability of the work having been established, after a survey of the route under the authority of the General Government, memorials are, it seems, to be addressed to Congress at the approaching session, to ask their aid towards accomplishing it.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The packet ship *Moztezuma*, Captain Davis arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, (sailed on the 6th inst.) brings advices from that port to the 5th and from Mexico to the 1st inclusive.—*N. Y. Com.*

The tidings of the recent movements in Texas had reached the capital, and as was to be expected, had produced a great excitement. The most energetic measures were resorted to without a moment's delay, and there is every appearance that we shall soon hear of serious doings in the revolted province. A strong feeling of ill will and suspicion against the Americans resident in Mexico was aroused, and apprehensions were entertained of injury to their persons and property. A large number of commissions for privates—had been received at Vera Cruz, to be given out as occasion might require. The Archbishop of Mexico and the bishop of Puebla had undertaken to furnish the government with a million of dollars to carry on the war. This is the most important movement of the whole, for the government is notoriously afflicted with poverty.

A division of two thousand infantry had been ordered to assemble at Matamoras, and three hundred cavalry under general Moctezuma had begun their march to Monterey in Texas. It was said that general Santa Anna himself would proceed thither to take the chief command.

The new constitution had been adopted by congress and proclaimed. Some opposition was made, but without effect.

L. L. D. has been conferred on the Hon. John M. Lean, by the Wesleyan Univ.

with lumber and bound for Cleveland, with a crew of four including captain and mate, and ten passengers. There was a widow lady and six children, name not known, and three gentlemen, one by name of John Richardson. On Wednesday morning, when between Ashtabula and Grand River, at daylight, a squall struck the schooner which split all the sails and rendered her unmanageable; and about 11 A. M. two heavy seas struck her in quick succession, which capsized her, and carried away both her masts and bowsprit, and stove a hole in her larboard bow. At the moment she capsized, all on board were below. In about five minutes she righted again, when the mate, two of the hands and one passenger, (name not known,) got upon deck, and all succeeded in lashing themselves to the windlass, except the passenger, who was swept overboard. The Captain and remainder of the passengers did not attempt to come on deck, but remained in the cabin, about two thirds filled with water, until they died, which was between 10 o'clock that night and day-light the next morning. The groans and cries for help continued until about day-light. The widow was bound for Cleveland, where she has a son residing. If the Lake should continue calm, it is probable the vessel may be got off, and towed into our harbor.

A Caution.—As the cold weather approaches and large fires are necessary for comfort, it is the duty of parents to change the inflammable cotton summer garments of their children, for the less combustible material of woollen, in order to guard against the sad accidents, which we regret to say, not unfrequently happen every year, especially at the commencement of winter. There cannot be a fate more dreadful either to a child or adult, than that of being burned to death, and as shocking instances have occurred not only to children, but to females, we cannot but advert to the discovery of Rich'd Phillips, published some time since in an English periodical, for their prevention. He deduced from the principle of the ascension of flame that ladies ought to lie down as soon as they discover their clothes to be on fire, that the progress of the flame will by that means be instantly checked and may be easily extinguished, without any fatal injury, as usual to the head, the face, bosom or throat. He proved his principle by the following experiment: he took two slips of printed cotton, a yard long, and on lighting one of them at the lower end, holding it perpendicular it was consumed to a cinder in a fifth of a minute, and the volume of flame was so great as to rise two feet. He then lighted an exactly similar piece of cotton and laid it horizontally on a pair of tongs, so as to be hollow, and in this situation it was five minutes burning; and the flames at no time ascended an inch in height and might have been extinguished by the thumb or finger. This plain and easy experiment ought to be read in the presence of the females of every family.—*Bos. Adv.*

Pretty Women.—Of all other views, a man may in time grow tired; but in the countenance of woman there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance. The divine right of beauty, says Junius, is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.

A countryman came to one of our hotels and wrote after his name, P. O. P. S. F. C. Here was a title. "Pray, my dear sir," asked a bystander, "what do those letters stand for?" "Stand for! why that's my title." "Yes, sir; but what is your title?" "Why, Professor of Psalmody and Schoolmaster from Connecticut.—*Boston Transcript.*

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An Ancient Barber.—There is a knight of the "suds and strop," named William Lunt, now living at Kingston, R. I. who is ninety-one years of age, and continues to wield his razor with great facility.—He is a revolutionary pensioner, was formerly a resident of Boston, and shaved Generals Lee, Hamilton and Washington, more than fifty years ago. His wife is still living, and in her eighty-ninth year.

From the Conneaut Gazette, Nov. 13.
Shipwreck and loss of Life.—At an early hour this morning a hull of a vessel was seen off our Harbor, and with the aid of a Spy Glass, one person was discovered on board; but as the Lake was rough, and the wind to the Northward, it was impossible to go out to the vessel. About 8 o'clock, however, when she had drifted within about thirty rods of the shore, one mile west of the Harbor, two or three individuals plunged into the Lake, & succeeded in getting on board, when a scene of horror and distress presented itself to their view.—The individual before discovered, proved to be the mate, by name Henry Waghorn. He was unable to help himself much, and seemed indifferent about getting on shore, and by his side, lashed to the windlass, were the lifeless bodies of two seamen, and in the cabin ten more of men, women, and children. The mate was put on shore, and soon after the lifeless bodies of four men, three boys, four girls and one woman, were taken on shore, and decently interred, in the burying ground attached to the Presbyterian Meeting House.

After the mate became revived, and a ble to converse, we learned from him the following particulars relative to the accident. The schooner, the *Trader*, of and from Outer creek, Canada, loaded

with lumber and bound for Cleveland, with a crew of four including captain and mate, and ten passengers. There was a widow lady and six children, name not known, and three gentlemen, one by name of John Richardson. On Wednesday morning, when between Ashtabula and Grand River, at daylight, a squall struck the schooner which split all the sails and rendered her unmanageable; and about 11 A. M. two heavy seas struck her in quick succession, which capsized her, and carried away both her masts and bowsprit, and stove a hole in her larboard bow. At the moment she capsized, all on board were below. In about five minutes she righted again, when the mate, two of the hands and one passenger, (name not known,) got upon deck, and all succeeded in lashing themselves to the windlass, except the passenger, who was swept overboard. The Captain and remainder of the passengers did not attempt to come on deck, but remained in the cabin, about two thirds filled with water, until they died, which was between 10 o'clock that night and day-light the next morning. The groans and cries for help continued until about day-light. The widow was bound for Cleveland, where she has a son residing. If the Lake should continue calm, it is probable the vessel may be got off, and towed into our harbor.

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Flour in Baltimore \$6 50.

We are requested to state, that German Bibles and Testaments have been received at the Depository of the Adams County Bible Society—and can be had by the Distributors, on application to Mr. DICKEY.

One of the most singular freaks of Nature we have ever witnessed, is a Radish, which was politely sent to us a week since, by T. W. NEELY, Esq. of Huntingdon county. It weighs six pounds, and bears a most astonishing resemblance to the human form—having arms, legs, breast, sides, &c. shaped very much like those of an infant. Our Court being in session last week, an opportunity was afforded to a large number of our country friends to observe it; and it was to all an object of interest, and excited general remark.

A Turnip was raised this season, by Mr. Wm. McILHENY, of Straban township, which measures 31 1/2 inches in circumference, and weighs 8 1/2 pounds.

STILL LARGER!

Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, near the York Springs, sent us a fine Turnip, on Saturday last, which weighs nine pounds, and measures 33 1/2 inches in circumference.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer has the following article in his last:

"Great Cry and Little Wool."—Several ultra whig presses, such as the Pittsburgh Statesman, Pittsburg Advocate, Adams Sentinel, Village Record, and National Gazette, talk largely about carrying this State for Webster. No doubt meetings could be drummed up for him in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, West Chester and Gettysburg. But in what other place in this great Commonwealth? A meeting of the people could not be drummed together for Webster in a single German county in the Commonwealth?

The man must be demented. The "Defender of the Constitution" have no friends but in the four places mentioned! It is a libel upon the intelligence and patriotism of Pennsylvanians. As to Adams county, we can tell Mr. Strong, there is no necessity for "drumming," nor firing, nor military banners, to excite the people in favor of Mr. Webster. There is already a deep sense of his greatness and moral worth entertained by every opponent of the Baltimore nominee in Adams county; and if circumstances afford the opportunity, they will show it at the election. We would also inform the Editor of the Intelligencer, that no meeting in favor of Gen. Harrison, can be "drummed up" here. The attempt has been made, and, as far as we have observed, has entirely failed. Where in Pennsylvania, we would inquire, is Harrison really stronger than Webster, among the opponents of Van Buren? The attempt to create an impression that he was the most available candidate, produced a momentary enthusiasm; but it is subsiding, we think, as quickly as it rose—and the eyes of the people are turning with deep interest to the master spirits of the opposition and of the country. HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER have, in our opinion, decidedly, a greater popularity than Gen. Harrison, and either of them would enlist in his cause a far greater physical force, both in Pennsylvania and in the Union. The zeal of the Intelligencer has certainly blinded him in his views of the "signs of the times."

We give place to the following proceedings, as we always do to those of a public meeting, when requested. But we must be allowed to express our regret that the question has been agitated at this time. There is a peculiar degree of sensibility felt upon the subject, arising from the late movements of the abolitionists, which must entirely prevent grave and sober legislation. The question of slavery in the District, has always been a very delicate one, and produced considerable warmth: how much more would it engender, if agitated during the present excited state of the public mind! In our zeal for a good cause, we should never lose sight of discretion.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of citizens, chiefly of Mountjoy township, Adams county, on the evening of the 25th of November, on the subject of Slavery: on motion, Wm. Young was called to the chair, and H. Ziegler Houghtelin, jr. appointed Secretary; when the following Resolutions, submitted to the meeting by Mr. A. W. H. were adopted without a dissenting voice:

1. Resolved, That "Liberty" is one of the "unalienable rights" of "all men."
2. Resolved, That the existence of Slavery, in the U. States, is a moral and political evil, at variance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and a deep stain upon our national character.

3. Resolved, That Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

4. Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise this power, without any further delay.

5. Resolved, That the citizens composing this meeting will apply to Congress, by petition, for the passage of a law providing for the abolition of Slavery in the said District.

6. Resolved, That these Resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be published in all the public papers of this County.

7. Resolved, That our petition be transmitted to our Representative in Congress, by the Secretary of this meeting.

WM. YOUNG, Pres't.

H. HOUGHTELIN, Sec'y.

Bank of Maryland—Trial at Bel-Air.

The Baltimore American of Wednesday says—Information was received here yesterday, that the trial of Messrs. E. & S. Poulney, and W. M. Ellicott, was brought to a close on Monday night, when the jury, in a few minutes, returned a verdict of acquittal.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We learn that Gen. Gratiot, the Chief Engineer, has issued orders for Fort McHenry to be prepared with traversers, &c. for the mounting of the guns. Captain Thompson, of the 4th artillery, who is a native of our city, has been charged with the execution of this work. The guns and carriages have been ordered by the Ordnance Department, and we hope in a short time to see Fort McHenry in the efficient condition in which all our forts should be. We further learn that Gen. Gratiot intends reporting in favor of an appropriation of \$100,000, for the works for the defence of our harbor, in his report for the next Congress.

We believe that there is not a gun mounted between Philadelphia and Cape May.—U. S. Gaz.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, of Nov. 23.

A large and highly respectable meeting of the friends of Mr. CLAY was held at Carey's Bolivar Hotel, on Saturday evening last. Col. JOHN G. WATMOUGH was called to the chair, and Messrs. Cope and Macfarlane were appointed Secretaries.

We rejoice to be enabled to state that the proper spirit pervaded the meeting—that a general disposition was manifested to yield all personal attachments, in order to promote union and harmony and a concert of action among the entire opposition, and thus to ensure the triumph of our cause and our candidate in 1836. The meeting was addressed in the course of the evening by JOSIAH RANDALL, Esq. Col. JOHN G. WATMOUGH, Col. JOHN H. POWELL, and one or two other gentlemen. The merits and services of Mr. CLAY were adverted to by each of the speakers, and in language of the strongest eulogy; but the sentiment was universal that the present is not the time to urge the claims of any particular individual, to the exclusion or disparagement of the other distinguished gentlemen of the opposition; and that hence, in order to allow the whole opposition an opportunity of concentrating their strength, and harmonizing in their course, it is expedient to hold a general convention, at some future period, in which the whole party may be fairly represented—the claims of the various candidates canvassed—and the most available selected. A resolution to this effect was offered by M. RANDALL, and adopted without a dissenting voice.

Another resolution was adopted, empowering the chairman and Secretaries to appoint a committee for the purpose of making arrangements for a general Town Meeting for the election of Delegates to the proposed Convention.

The friends of Mr. CLAY have in this matter pursued a magnanimous course—a course admirably calculated to allay the strife that has existed among us—a course that we have reason to believe will meet with the hearty concurrence of all who are opposed to the Albany Regency—whether the friends of Webster, Harrison, Everett, or any other distinguished member of the opposition.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.

The night before last, Mr. John Donovan, of this city, and his lady, having had occasion to remain late from home on a visit, left their two young children in charge of a servant, who was directed to give the children, in case they were restless, a small quantity of paregoric. The case occurred; but instead of paregoric the servant mistook the phial, and gave them laudanum, the effects of which were fatal to both of them. No comment is needed—let parents take warning; and throw away not only the laudanum, but the paregoric also, if they have any in the house.—True American.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Beauties of Rotation in Office.—An accidental meeting took place not long since in one of our streets, between three individuals, who joined in a hearty laugh, at the association of ideas forced upon them by the occurrence. One of them was the holder of an office yielding a very small income, and the other two were citizens in private life. The last time they had met together was at Harrisburg, in the year 1822, when they were all in the service of the State. One was Governor, one was Secretary of the Commonwealth, and one was a Senator. Subsequent to that period, they were all engaged in the service of the General Government. One was a Senator in Congress, another a Cabinet Minister, and the third was employed on a Foreign Mission. The wheel had turned round with them, and landed them all upon their backs, as it has done all who have gone the same road before them, and as it will

do all who go the same road after them. As a picture of human life, this spectacle was not without its moral. The stations once occupied by two of these individuals gave them great patronage, and whilst in possession of it, they received the same sort of homage that waits upon all men in power. We will now venture to assert, that either of them could point to hundreds of men who received offices at their hands, and who would not now contribute a dollar for their relief, if they were in want, such is the nature of political gratitude.

A Foundling case, embracing incidents rather out of the usual routine of such affairs, came to its denouement last week, the history of which is worth briefly relating. In the fall of 1833, a young woman named Francis, formerly of Newark, N. J. but at the time filling the situation of chambermaid in a respectable family in Dey street, accidentally formed an acquaintance with a young gentleman from New Haven, of wealthy and respectable parentage, who was residing temporarily in this city. Their acquaintance together flourished and became of a very intimate character—so much so that in the following fall Miss Francis found herself in a situation not much to be envied by females remaining without the pale of matrimony. In December of last year she became the mother of a fine infant; and a few days after its birth she was called upon by the father of the child who stated to her that it was out of his power to maintain her and their offspring in a proper manner, and that he had succeeded in finding a woman who would take the child in charge, nurse it, and bestow upon it every possible care, for a very trifling compensation. The unfortunate girl felt great reluctance to part with her little infant, but yielding to necessity, she consented to get the child and its clothing in readiness to remove to its new nurse on the following evening.

Agreeably to arrangement the young father called at the appointed time, and received his child from the arms of its mother, who relinquished it to him with many tears and entreaties that it should be tenderly treated, little expecting the inhuman design of its father, or that she looked upon it for the last time. The father separated with the child in his arms, and a very good supply of neat and appropriate clothing for it in a basket. With these he immediately proceeded to the house of Doctor Beebe, with whose family he was acquainted in Greenwich street, on whose stoop he deposited his burthen, and ringing the door bell with much violence fled and deserted his charge to the humanity of the Doctor's family. The noise of the bell soon brought some of the inmates to the door, and the little foundling was taken in and treated by Mrs. B. with the utmost tenderness till morning, when it was removed to the almshouse. On an inspection of the child's clothing, a note was found appended to its cloak, to the effect that if this infant was received and taken care of by Doctor B. another "of the same make" should be presented to them in the same manner, in a year's time.—Mrs. B. being already blessed with a numerous offspring of her own, the youngest of which was still at her breast, and required all her care, did not feel at liberty to fulfil the stipulation upon which the promised present was to be secured, and the little visitor was disposed of as above stated. The child did not survive its removal to the almshouse more than a week, and died without any clue to its parentage having been obtained or the knowledge of its destination becoming known to its mother.

In this state of mystery the affair remained till the early part of last week, when the mother of the child, Miss Francis, learned for the first time that on the same evening she parted with her infant to its father a child had been deserted at the place and under the circumstances above related; and on inquiring at Mr. Beebe's she obtained some description of the foundling and its clothing, and information of its after disposal and death. She then visited the almshouse, accompanied by the nurse who attended her during her confinement, and on examination of the deceased child's clothing, which still remained at that establishment, ascertained the fact that they were those of her own infant. These facts she communicated to her friends, and Mrs. Beebe, we are informed, addressed a note to the father, severely upbraiding him for his seduction and cruel desertion of the unfortunate girl, and his still more base desertion of his offspring. To this he returned a very impudent and unfeeling reply; and either for fear of the legal consequences to which his abandonment of the infant subjected him, or to avoid the exposure amongst his acquaintances which threatened and which he richly deserved, he left the city with all convenient despatch, and it is supposed, returned to his parental home at New Haven.—N. Y. Paper.

A late English paper states that a man employed in the manufactory at Birmingham, was charged with some misconduct, which he denied and called God to witness that he wished he might be struck deaf, dumb and blind, if he had done it. No sooner had the words escaped his lips, than his wish was granted, he was struck deaf, dumb and blind! In this state he remained until the following day, when he expired.

Extremely Moderate.—In the Washington papers one Isaac Orr advertises for sale the patent right of an air-tight stove, at the extremely moderate and modest rate of \$50,000 from the date of the advertisement till the 1st January next, and \$100,000 from then to the 1st of March next.

The description, from Silliman's Journal, of the nature and formation of COAL will probably be new to many:

"The immense beds of bituminous coal found in the valley of the Ohio, fill the mind with wonder and surprise, as it reflects on the vast forests of arborescent sandstone, until the whole series had accumulated plants required in their formation. Age after age, successive growths of plants, springing up in the same region, were entombed beneath thick strata of shale to a depth of more than a thousand feet; while beneath the whole lay the bed of an ocean floor with fossil salt. Indications of coal are found at intervals, across the great valley, from the Allegheny to the Rocky mountains. It is found near the surface in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and without doubt, may be found beneath the extensive tertiary deposits, which form the substratum of the great prairies in the central and northern parts of the western states. As low down as New Madrid on the Mississippi, coal was thrown up from beneath the bed of the river, by the great earthquake of 1812—a sufficient proof of its continuation in the most depressed part of the great valley.

That coal is of vegetable origin, none who has read much on the subject, or personally examined the coal bed, will now deny. Time was, when it was considered a peculiar mineral product, formed in the earth in the same manner and at the same time with the rocks that surround it. The produce of its chemical analysis, being altogether vegetable, and the artificial formation of coal from wood, by Sir James Hall, have silenced all doubts on the subject. The only mystery now is, how such vast quantities of vegetable matter could be accumulated and grow on the spot where they were buried. That they grow in general, on the surface now occupied by the coal, appears certain from the perfect state in which the most delicate leaves and stems are preserved. Had they been transported by currents of water, and especially from any distance, it is hardly possible that they should not have received more damage. The climate at that period must have been both more warm and more humid than at present, as many of the plants are of those families which now grow only in tropical climates; and as the laws of nature never change, this may be deemed a correct inference.

The Rochester papers are furnishing valuable statistical tables of their manufactures. From these we learn that they have 21 Flourishing Mills, with 96 run of stones now in operation. These mills cost \$540,000. They consume daily 20,000 bushels of Wheat, making 5000 barrels of Flour.—The annual value of Flour manufactured there, amounts to THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The Flood at the West.—It appears from a statement in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, that the quantity of water passing in the Genesee river, through Rochester, in the usual state of the river is about 20,000 cubic feet per minute; and that the quantity passing per minute in the same river, during the late flood, as measured by Harvey Ely, Esq. was 2,161,185 cubic feet, or more than one hundred and eighty times the quantity usually passing!

A Webster meeting is to be held in Lancaster on Wednesday next, the 2d of December.

INTERIED.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. Samuel Hummer, to Miss Ann Heller—both of Menallen township.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. F. Rahmser, Mr. Samuel M. Nair, of this county, to Miss Clara Catherine, daughter of Mr. Christian Bader, of Strasburg, Franklin county.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rutland, Mr. Daniel Giddin, of Straban township, to Miss Harriet Harman, of Abbotts-Town.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. F. Rutland, Mr. Conrad Snyder, jr. of Mountpleasant township, to Miss Sarah Bruner, of Straban township.

DECEASED.

On Friday morning last, Mrs. Stat-smith, widow of Mr. Peter Stat-smith, of this place.

At Frederick, Md. on Monday evening last, in the 54th year of his age, Thomas Carlton, Esq. late Mayor of that City.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, at an advanced age, Wm. Duane, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the City, and formerly the efficient Editor of the "Aurora."

NOTICE.

THE Account of Jacob Lefever, Trustee of Catherine Bringham, and Josiah T. H. Bringham, and Geo. E. Bringham, the wife and children of John Bringham, of the borough of Gettysburg, is filed in the Probationary Office of Adams county, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on the 29th of December next, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Peter Knapp, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, that an

will be held on the Farm of said deceased, situate in Germany township aforesaid, on Friday the 1st day of January, 1836, at 10 o'clock, a. m. to make partition of the same, if it can be done; and if not, to appraise it whole and undivided. JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff. Gettysburg, Nov. 30, 1835.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 19th day of December next, THAT WELL-KNOWN

Tavern Stand

Situate in Petersburg, (York Springs,) lately kept by the Miss Big-hams. The house is large and convenient, with a well of water (with a pump in it) at the door, a good Kitchen, two Stables, and a Carriage-house convenient.—There are also attached to this Stand,

Three Acts of Ground, fronting on the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, and also

Another Lot of Ground, separated from the others by an alley, containing 4 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with upwards of 50 bearing choice fruit trees on it.

This Stand being situated where the Hanover and Carlisle turnpike and the State road leading from Harrisburg to Gettysburg cross each other, has an advantage over any other Tavern-stand in the place.

Possession given on the 1st day of April next, or immediately if required.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. when the terms will be made known by the subscriber.

Also—at the same time & place,

HORSES, COFFS, one broad-wheel WAGON, a close CARRIAGE, and various other very valuable articles. JAMES M'COSH.

Nov. 30.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 26th of December next, at 1 o'clock, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, Situated in Menallen township, Adams county, containing 9 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. McIlheny, Joseph Wiernan and others, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, Log Stable, &c. with a spring of water at the door. To be sold as the Estate of Rosanna Buckmaster, deceased.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by JAMES BELL, Jr. Adm'r.

Nov. 30.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 11th day of January next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Carlisle—when and where you may attend if you think proper. CHARLES UNDERWOOD.

Nov. 30.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

C. F. HUNTER WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that he is now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with EMERSON'S READER and ARITHMETIC at wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other SCHOOL BOOKS. Nov. 30.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioned Officers of the "American Independent Volunteer Battalion," will meet at the house of F. Leas, in Littlestown, on Saturday the 6th of December, at 10 o'clock, to hold a Court of Appeal.

By order, JAMES L. SHULTZ, Adj't.

Nov. 30.

REPORT OF THE

SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Of the District consisting of the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, to the Superintendent of Common Schools, for the year ending the first Monday in November, 1835.

Number of Schools—Six: besides a colored School, which was continued for 3 months.

Number of Scholars—Males 149—Females 146—Total, 295.

Number of Teachers—Male, 4—Female, 2—Total, 6.

Teachers' Salaries—Male Teachers, \$20 per month; Female Teachers, \$12. Characters of Teachers—good. Branches of Study taught—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar.

Number of months each School has been kept open—Six have been continued since January 1st; and one for three months.

Rent of School houses, \$175. Other costs of maintaining the Schools—\$50.

Money rec'd for the use of the Schools—From the State, \$212 70; from the County, \$170; from the Borough, \$901 67; from other sources, \$1 83.

SAMPSON S. KING, J. F. MACFARLANE, G. E. CHITZMAN, J. A. S. THOMPSON, T. STEVENS, ROBT. G. HARPER.

[Published agreeably to the 16th section of the Act to establish a General System of Education by common schools, passed 1st April, 1834.] Gettysburg, Nov. 30, 1835.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 25th of December next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. on the premises, the following Real Estate, viz.:

A Tract of Land, Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, containing 237 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Burkholder, George Koch, and others, on which are erected a two-story

LOG HOUSE, large Stone Bank Barn, a good Orchard, and a stream of running water through the property; also, one other

1 1/2 story Log House, double Log Barn; and two Orchards, with two good springs of water on the land.—At 150.

Fifty Acres of Mountain-Land, in the Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Ziegler, Henry Fickel, and others.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Lobough and Joseph Lobough, deceased.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 30, 1835.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, the Subscribers, Trustees of BORIS FAHNESTOCK, will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday the 24th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises,

A Tract of Land, Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing 16 Acres, more or less, having thereon a

TAN-YARD, with 16 layaway and other necessary Vats, large Bark-shed and Shop, Patent Bark-mill, &c. There is a constant supply of running water through the Yard. The other improvements are

TWO GOOD LOG Dwelling-Houses, Barn, and a good bearing Orchard, with a well of good water at the door. The land is of the first quality, and under good fence, containing a sufficiency of good Meadow. This property is situated on the Pine-Grove and Berlin road, in a very healthy situation, and is well located as to the advantages of country hides and bark, and is well worthy the attention of any person wishing to engage in business of this kind.

At the same time will be offered for sale about 80 Cords of BARK. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. The property will be shown in the meantime to any person wishing to purchase, by

C. F. KEENER, Trustees. WM. REX,

Nov. 30.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of Nov'r, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before Daniel Durkee, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

JOHN ALBERT,

deceased, to wit: Jacob, Cyrus, Conrad, Eliud, George, Elizabeth, Martha, Lydia, Mary, and Juliana Albert, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 20th day of September following, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and Cyrus Albert appearing and agreeing to take the Tract containing 223 acres & 41 perches, and Jacob Albert accepting of one Tract of 93 acres, and the balance of said Real Estate remaining undisposed of—

The Court Grant a Rule on all the heirs and legal representatives aforesaid, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 20th day of December next, to show cause why the balance of said Real Estate should not be sold agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court, T. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Nov. 30.

Trial List—Special Court.

Peter Hamm vs. Michael Doudle. David Witherow vs. Samuel Epley, eldest son, and one of the heirs at law, of Peter Epley, deceased.

General Jury, Special Court.

Latimore township—John Wolford, Wm. Gardner.

Straban—Alex'r Campbell, Jas. Dickson. Huntingdon—John Gardner, Thomas Stephens, Wm. Gardner, Abel Walker, Adam Slaybaugh, Wm. Moorhead.

Berwick—Mathias Steigers, Henry Gitt. Conowingo—Wm. Gitt, jr. Henry Herring. Tyrone—Johnston Neely, Baltzer Snyder, Nicholas Deatrick, Thomas McCleary, Peter Miller, Leonard Delap.

Liberty—Wm. McCreary, Samuel McNeay, Henry Wortz.

Franklin—David Will.

Hamilton—Jos. Reed, Wm. Witherow. Mount Pleasant—Philip Kohler, Jesse Wolford. Gettysburg—Robert Smith, Geo. Shryock, Adam Walter, Samuel Witherow.

Manhattan—John Knouse, C. F. Keener. Reading—George Brown.

Nov. 30.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following tables have been prepared for the *Harrisburg Chronicle*, from the Auditor General's Annual Report to the Legislature. The first table exhibits the Revenue—the second the expenditures, and the third the amount of Canal Tolls received, and paid into the Treasury by each collector during the year.

NO. 1.—RECEIPTS

At the State Treasury, commencing on the 1st of November, 1831, and ending on the 31st of October, 1835.

Lands and Land Office fees,	\$26,395 94
Auction commissions,	10 00
Auction duties,	57,252 03
Dividends on bank stock,	159,730 00
do. on bridge, turnpike and navigation Stock	28,458 08
Tax on bank dividends	65,598 13
Tax on certain offices	13,763 66
Tax on coal companies	1,311 19
Tavern licenses	57,825 56
Retailers' licenses	80,727 84
State maps	110 00
Pamphlet laws	159 24
Collateral inheritance tax	32,166 56
Militia and exempt fines	787 63
Tin & clock pedlar's licenses	1,625 00
Hawkers' & pedlar's licenses	4,227 05
Increase of county rates and levies	188,019 94
Tax on personal property	20,913 10
Canal and rail road tolls	684,357 77
Loans	1,629,610 00
Premiums on loans	120,216 60
Premiums on bank charters	66,608 99
Tax on writs, &c.	24,745 91
Fees of the Secretary of State's Office	456 01
Old debts and miscellaneous	2,904 07
	3,273,563 21
Balance on hand—Nov. 1, 1834	54,092 20
	\$3,327,655 41

No. 2.—EXPENDITURES

At the Treasury, commencing on the 1st of November 1831, and ending on the 31st of October 1835.

Internal Improvements	1,361,057 82
Expenses of Government	235,128 03
Militia Expenses	21,862 44
Pensions and gratuities	30,666 84
Education	59,408 62
Loans	60,000 00
Interest on loans	106,468 75
Internal improvement fund	1,144,970 47
Western Penitentiary	18,654 03
Eastern Penitentiary	77,000 18
House of Refuge	5,000 00
Pennsylvania claimants	250 23
Conveying convicts	1,612 99
Conveying fugitives	689 98
Defence of the State	10 00
Miscellaneous	9,080 53
	3,131,860 31
Balance in the Treasury on Nov. 1, 1835	195,795 10
	\$3,327,655 41

No. 3.—Canal and Rail Road Tolls.

Whole amount received on canal	\$463,008 43
do. do. Rail roads	194,623 24
do. do. Motive power	86,726 10
Total,	\$684,357 77

We also, here, add the amount drawn from the Treasury during the late fiscal year, for common school purposes, and by what counties. But 19 counties have accepted the law, in whole or in part, and have drawn their proportion of the fund, and this out of 50 counties entitled to the same privileges!

Paid to COLLEGES, \$29,947 69

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Adams	1,235 71
Allegheny	3,017 35
Berks	3,007 32
Centre	1,066 50
Cumberland	1,574 70
Delaware	1,070 93
Fayette	1,738 30
Franklin	1,796 07
Huntingdon	1,476 54
Juniata	612 25
Lancaster	2,572 50
Lycoming	998 21
Mifflin	625 52
Northampton	2,174 05
Susquehanna	761 65
Union	1,111 99
Warren	271 19
Westmoreland	1,920 77
York	2,513 27
	\$29,460 33

A Lesson.—In the Supreme Court of this state, Judge Kennedy presiding, in the case of Peter A. Browne against James Reeside and others, stage proprietors, the Jury, we are informed, yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for nine hundred dollars damages, with costs. Some two or three years since, Mr. Browne received considerable bodily injury by the running away and upsetting of a stage belonging to the defendants, caused, as appears by the verdict of the Jury, from the want of proper care and attention on the part of the agents of said stage owners, which was the foundation of the present action.

Phil. Herald.

In the Cumberland Advocate of Tuesday, we find the following notice of the result which the location of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal through that town will produce there:

"The Canal Basin is to be formed about one hundred yards below the Chain Bridge, a little to the mouth of Will's Creek, at the Western end of Hobbit's Island and Hoy's Island. It takes a narrow strip of the lots now owned and occupied by Messrs. H. Wineow, M. Fisher, J. Shriver, S. Charles, A. Russell, M. Rizer, Jr. G. G. Wineow, and D. Shriver, who have given the right of way. The dam to be constructed at Reall's

Island, about one mile below the town, will back the water, it is said, as far up Will's Creek as the old market house, which is near the centre of the town, forming all the way a canal or basin sufficient to transact any amount of business required. It is also to back the water in the Potomac to a point near two miles above, or southwest of the town, which will join Will's Creek at its mouth (as the river now does) and join the Basin by a Guard lock.

The whole, when completed, will form a splendid Basin of about four miles long, and between a half and a quarter mile wide. It will present more the appearance of a lake than a basin, and will be competent to hold more than one thousand Canal Boats at the same time—and as one of our townsmen remarked some time since, it will afford pleasure boats with sail—steamboats, canal boats and trade boats; and will be a place of general resort for fishes and water fowl of every description."

It may be said of Cumberland that she is rising.—Nothing can prevent it. Her situation is healthy and romantic. She has, or soon will have, one of the most splendid Canals in the U. States, leading from her centre eastward to the Metropolis of the Nation—thence to any port in the world. And leading from her centre westward, there is an unrivalled Macadamized Road, which is destined to convey to her depots a large portion of the Western Trade."

Great Rise of Property.—We have within the last few weeks recorded several sales, showing the rapid advance of property in the town of CUMBERLAND, at the present termination of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We have now to add, from a letter before us, another sale by David Smith, Esq. of that place, of the property at present occupied by him, comprehending about 400 acres, for the round sum of \$180,000!—The purchase is understood to have been made by a company of gentlemen, who are already engaged in laying out streets through the property.—*Balt. Pat.*

Longevity of Fishes.—Fishes are among the most long lived animals. A pike was taken in 1754, at Kaiser slaughter, which had a ring fastened to the gill covers, from which it appeared to have been put in the pond of that castle, by the order of Frederick 11, in 1487, a period of 267 years. It is described as being 19 feet long and weighed 350 lbs.

Kirby's Bridge Water Treatise.

Consequence of Illegible Writing.—In a suit tried on Tuesday in the Circuit Court, N. Y. before Judge Edwards, instituted by Mr. Josiah Barker, of this city, for the recovery of six thousand dollars from a Mr. Wm. Millard, on a note endorsed by the latter in the year 1835, the plaintiff was defeated in consequence of having mistaken the defendant's name for Millan, and by such name having served him with notice of protest.

SAGHARBOR, Nov. 14.

Yesterday the wife of Alfred Talmadge, of Bridgehampton, went out and returned with an awful of brush, which she threw on the fire; and leaving two children in the room, one four and the other two years of age, the youngest in the cradle, went for a second armful, when on her return she found the eldest burnt to death, and the youngest so burnt that it lived but a short time.

Oysters.—It is supposed by the New York Transcript, that the consumption of oysters in that city is equal to a million of dollars per annum. The estimate, allowing the population to be 250,000, would require every man, woman, and child to eat \$4 worth in a year.

The Bank and its Branches.—We some time since stated on the authority of a correspondent of the Boston Atlas, that the Bank of the U. States had closed, or otherwise disposed of, ten of its branches. We now learn, that since the appearance of that statement, the Bank has sold nine other branches, viz: New Orleans, Natchez, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg. It is now in treaty for the sale of the branches at Savannah, Mobile, Nashville and Norfolk.—All these sales have been made on terms highly advantageous to the institution, and probably, not less so to the purchasers, and to the public. These arrangements afford good evidence of the sound judgment and good sense of the Directors of the Bank and at the same time demonstrate both the folly and the falsehood of the charges which have been made against Mr. Biddle and his colleagues. It is highly probable that by the 1st of March next, they will have closed all their branches but that at Boston, N. York, Washington, and Richmond. The following have already been closed:

Portsmouth,	Baltimore,	N. Orleans,
Flora,	Charleston,	St. Louis,
Burlington,	Lexington,	Natchez,
Buffalo,	Louisville,	Cincinnati,
Hartford,	Payetteville,	Pittsburg,

Phil. Imp.

Oration of Nicholas Biddle, Esq.
The following are the concluding passages of Mr. Biddle's address before the Alumni at the late Commencement of the College of New Jersey, and which also concludes the speaker's advice to the young men then about to exchange the studies and retirement of college life for the active duties of society. They are the counsels of Wisdom and Virtue in the language of Eloquence, and show forth in most attractive garb the attributes of a genuine American Statesman, as distinguished from the people-worshipping Demagogue.—*Newark Daily Ad.*
"Trained by these studies, and animated by the habitual contemplation of the

examples of those who have gone before you, as a true American Statesman, you may lay your hand on your country's altar. From that hour—swayed by no sinister purpose, swayed by no selfish motive—your whole heart must be devoted to her happiness and glory. No country could be worthier of a statesman's care. On none has nature lavished more of the materials of happiness and of greatness—as fatal if they are misdirected, as they must be glorious when rightly used. On the American statesman, then, devolves the solemn charge of sustaining its institutions against temporary excesses, either of the people or their rulers—and protecting them from their great foes—which will always lie in their own bosom. You can accomplish this only by persevering in your own independence—by doing your duty fearlessly to the country. If you fail to please her, do not the less serve her, for she is not the less your country. Never flatter the people, leave that to those who mean to betray them. Remember that the man who gave the most luxurious entertainments to the Roman people, was the same who immediately after destroyed their freedom. That was Julius Caesar. Remember that the most bloody tyrant of our age was the meanest in his courtship to the mob, and scarcely ever spoke without invoking for his atrocities what he called "the poor people." That man was Robespierre. Never let any action of your life be influenced by the desire of obtaining popular favor at the expense of your own sincere and manly convictions. No favor from any sovereign—a single individual, or thirteen millions, can console you for the loss of your own esteem. If they are offended, trust to their returning reason to do you justice, & should that hope fail, where you cannot serve with honor, you can retire with dignity. You did not seek power and you can readily leave it, since you are qualified for retirement, and since you carry into it the proud consolation of having done your duty.

But should you ever be called to act the stern, but glorious part, which these patriot statesmen performed, you will not fail in the requisite energy. It may be, that, not as of old, another robust barbarian from Thrace, like Maximian—not a new gladiator slave, like Spartacus—but some frontier Cataline may come up with the insolent ambition to command you and your children. More dangerous still, the people may be bartered away as other sovereigns have been, by faithless favorites—as the very guards at Rome sold the empire, at open auction, to the highest bidder, Julian. The same arts, which succeeded of old, may not be unavailing here—a conspiracy of profligate men, pandering to the passions of the people, may inflame them to their ruin—and the country, betrayed into the hands of its worst citizens, may be enslaved with all the appearances of freedom. Should that day come, remember never to capitulate—never to compromise—never to yield to the country's enemies. If you should see the cause betrayed by those who ought to defend it, be you only the more faithful. Never desert the country—never despond over its fortunes. Confront its betrayers, as madmen are made to quail beneath the gaze of fearless reason. They will denounce you. Disregard their outcries—it is only the scream of the vultures whom you scare from the prey. They will seek to destroy you. Rejoice that your country's enemies are yours. You can never fall more worthily than in defending her from her own degenerate children. If overborne by this tumult, and the cause seems hopeless, continue self-sustained and self-possessed—retire to your fields, but look beyond them. Nourish your spirits with meditation on the mighty dead who saved their country. From your own quiet elevation, watch calmly this servile route as its triumphs sweep before you. The avenging hour will at last come. It cannot be that our free nation can long endure the vulgar dominion of ignorance and profligacy. You will live to see the laws re-established—these banditti will be scourged back to their caverns—the penitentiary will reclaim its fugitives in office, and the only remembrance which history will preserve of them is the energy with which you resisted and defeated them.

My last words then to you, my young friends, are to pursue the studies which you have successfully begun. You may always confide in them as the ornaments of prosperity—the consolation of adverse fortune—your support in public life—your refuge in retirement—giving to the private citizen his most refined enjoyments, and to the statesman, independence and distinction."

The splendid display in the heavens, which was witnessed on Tuesday night, is described in the New Haven Herald, as follows, presumed by Professor Olmsted, who occasionally favors the public with his useful observations.

Auroral Phenomenon.—Last night, our northern hemisphere was adorned with a display of auroral lights, remarkably grand and diversified. It was first observed at fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock, (mean time, when an illumination of the whole northern sky, resembling the break of day, was discernible through the openings in the clouds. About 18 degrees east of north, was a broad column of shining vapor tinged with crimson, which appeared and disappeared at intervals. A westerly wind moved off the clouds, rendering the sky nearly clear by 8 o'clock, when two broad white columns which had for some time been gathering between the stars Aquila and Lyra on the west, and the Pleiades and Arcturus on the east, united, so as to complete a luminous arch, spanning the heavens a little south of the prime vertical. The whole northern hemisphere being more or less illuminated, and separated from the southern by this zone,

was thrown into striking contrast with the latter, which appeared of a dark slate color, as though the stars were shining through a stratum of black clouds. The zone moved slowly to the south until about nine o'clock, when it had reached the bright star in the Eagle in the west, and extended a little south of the constellation Arcturus in the east.

From this time, it began to recede northward, at a nearly uniform rate, until 20 minutes before 11, when a vast number of columns, white and crimson, began to shoot up, simultaneously, from all parts of the northern hemisphere, directing their course towards a point a few degrees south and east of the zenith, around which they arranged themselves as around a common focus. The position of this point was between the Pleiades and Alpha Arctis, and south of the Bee, having a right ascension of 42 deg. and a declination of 21 deg. as nearly as could be determined without the aid of instruments; but this comes so near to the pole of the dipping needle and to the magnetic meridian, that we need not hesitate to conclude that, agreeably to what has been observed of similar phenomena before, the columns arranged themselves exactly in obedience to the laws of terrestrial magnetism.

Soon after 11 o'clock, commenced a striking display of those undulatory flashes, denominated in the Northern regions, *Merry Dancers*. They consist of thin waves or sheets of light, coursing each other with immense speed. Those undulations which play upon the surface of a field of rye, when gently agitated by the wind, may give to the reader a faint idea of these auroral waves. One of these crimson columns, the most dense and beautiful of all, as it ascended towards the common focus, (the vanishing point of perspective for parallel lines,) crossed the planet Jupiter, then at an altitude of 36 degrees. The appearance was peculiarly interesting, as the planet shone through the crimson cloud, with its splendor apparently augmented rather than diminished.

A few shooting stars were seen at intervals, some of which were above the ordinary magnitude and brightness. One that came from between the feet of the Great Bear, at 8 minutes after one o'clock, and fell apparently near to the earth, exhibited a very white and dazzling light; and, as it exploded, scattered shining fragments, very much after the manner of a sky rocket.

As early as 7 o'clock, the magnetic needle began to show unusual agitation, and it has been since carefully observed by Mr. Loomis. Near 11 o'clock, when the streamers were rising, and the corona forming, the disturbance of the needle was very remarkable, causing a motion of 1 deg. 5 sec. in 5 minutes time. This disturbance continued until 10 o'clock this morning, the needle having traversed an entire range of 1 degree and 40 minutes, while its ordinary diurnal reflection is not more than 4 minutes.

The thermometer at 11 o'clock, was 33 degrees; it shortly fell to 31, and remained nearly at this point during the rest of the night—a degree of cold considerably below that of the few preceding nights. The ground this morning was covered with a copious white frost indicating an unusual deposition of watery vapor.

At about 3 o'clock the sky grew cloudy, and the moon rising shortly afterwards, farther observations were prevented; but the continued disturbance of the magnetic needle would induce the belief, that the aurora continued throughout the night, and even to a late hour this morning.

O.

YALE COLLEGE, Nov. 18.

A Plan.—The New-York Star, after enumerating the different anti-Van Buren candidates, and stating their strength, proposes the following plan of action:

"All that we have to do is to prevent a multiplicity of electoral tickets, and it is of no consequence how numerous the candidates are. Let there be in each State a highly popular Anti-Van Buren electoral ticket run—an pledged ticket; and if it succeeds, let the electors vote for the strongest man against Van Buren, and that man can be elected by the people. The course is plain and simple. One Anti-Van Buren ticket in each State, and no reference to the man likely to get that vote: go for the strongest candidate against the nominee of Gen. Jackson."

The people of Pittsburg protest against the erection of a bridge across the Ohio at Wheeling, as it will interfere with the passage of large boats when the waters are high.

Washington Monument.—The long agitated project of erecting a National Monument to the nation's father, seems now to be embraced in good earnest. A simultaneous effort is to be made forth with in every part of the Union, to obtain subscriptions for erecting a monument at the City of Washington, to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It should have been done years ago: but it is not too late for the exhibition of a noble evidence of a nation's gratitude.

The plan is, we understand, to afford every citizen an opportunity to give his name, with a small sum, in appreciation of the great work. Every man, woman and child should invest something in this memorial. From millions of freemen, millions of dollars should be obtained for such an object. From the character of the men who have consented to act as agents in this work, there can be no doubt of the faithful application of the money contributed, and of the erection of a monument worthy of the honored dead, and calculated to increase the honest pride of a grateful nation.

The Message & France.—The New-York Times of Monday, holds the following language with reference to the message:

"Who can anticipate what the President is to say until the state of affairs about which he is to speak be known. Nothing can be more idle than the speculations as to the tone of the message, or the disposition which is to prompt it—whether it will be pacific or the reverse. The President will do what public interest and national character requires, without bias from feeling, for that does not exist; and there can be no more doubt of his earnest wish that events may enable him to present a favorable report of our French relations, than that he will do his duty, whatever that may be. The nature of the message will depend entirely upon advice to be received from France, and we think we have good grounds for expecting intelligence that will give the question a decided character, one way or other. The packet of the 24th October, or of the 1st inst. we think, will bring advice, either that France has done us justice, or finally refused it. In either case, the course of this country will be clear, and the *quid nuncs* may as well cease to discuss the President's dispositions, and, if they want something to guess about, take up the question of the decision by France. That is, in truth, the only important one; that decision will give the tone to the message."

This is not exactly the language and tone which the Globe has held, but it may nevertheless be much nearer the true situation. It would seem from the above, that there has not been time for the transmission of information since the explanation was given.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Rail Road Disaster.—One day last week, while the two trains of cars belonging to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, were on their return to Baltimore, one from Timonium and the other from Owings' Mills, owing, as is supposed, to the inattention of the drivers, the two trains came in contact, at the conjunction of the two branches, about six miles from the city. The consequence was, a most violent concussion, causing both trains to bound from the tracks, thereby injuring several of the passengers. One gentleman in particular was very much injured.

The number of travellers on the Boston and Lowell Rail Road, is about 500 daily. The distance is 25 miles, and the time usually occupied in passing from one place to the other, is generally but little more than an hour. One day last week, the train ran through in 55 minutes, including one stop. The time saved to each passenger by the Rail Road, over the previous methods of conveyance, is 4 hours, amounting on the "ten hour system" to 200 days.

A late article in Silliman's valuable journal says, that in Potter county, Pennsylvania, within the space of five miles, are found the head waters of the Alleghany, Susquehanna and Genesee rivers—the first flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, the second into the Chesapeake and the third into Lake Ontario.

College at Buffalo.—The citizens of Buffalo have subscribed \$120,000 for the purpose of establishing a College in that city.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum of the 24th inst. says:

"Trowers of black buckskin leather are at present in very high repute with bucks of the first water, but their great cost will most probably prevent their becoming of very general adoption." Oh! for the good old days of Adam and Eve!

An extensive bed of Plaster of Paris has been discovered on Wills creek, 13 miles above Cumberland, in Maryland. It is represented to be of a very superior quality.

An Ancient Barber.—There is a knight of the "suds and strop," named William Lunt, now living at Kingston, R. I. who is ninety-one years of age, and continues to wield his razor with great facility.—He is a revolutionary pensioner, was formerly a resident of Boston, and shaved Generals Lee, Hamilton and Washington, more than fifty years ago. His wife is still living, and in her eighty-ninth year.

From the Connecticut Gazette, Nov. 13.

Shipwreck and loss of Life.—At an early hour this morning a hull of a vessel was seen off our Harbor, and with the aid of a Spy Glass, one person was discovered on board; but as the Lake was rough, and the wind to the Northward, it was impossible to go out to the vessel. About 8 o'clock, however, when she had drifted within about thirty rods of the shore, one mile west of the Harbor, two or three individuals plunged into the Lake, & succeeded in getting on board, when a scene of horror and distress presented itself to their view.—The individual before discovered, proved to be the mate, by name Henry Waghorn. He was unable to help himself much, and seemed indifferent about getting on shore, and by his side, lashed to the windlass, were the bodies of two seamen, and in the cabin ten more of men, women, and children. The mate was put on shore, and soon after the lifeless bodies of four men, three boys, four girls and one woman, were taken on shore, and decently interred, in the burying ground attached to the Presbyterian Meeting House.

After the mate became revived, and able to converse, we learned from him the following particulars relative to the accident. The schooner is the Trader, of and from Outer creek, Canada, loaded

with lumber and bound for Cleveland, with a crew of four including captain and mate, and ten passengers. There was a widow lady and six children, name not known, and three gentlemen, one by name of John Richardson. On Wednesday morning, when between Ashtabula and Grand River, at daylight, a squall struck the schooner which split all the sails and rendered her unmanageable; and about 11 A. M. two heavy seas struck her in quick succession, which capsized her, and carried away both her masts and bowsprit, and stove a hole in her larboard bow. At the moment she capsized, all on board were below. In about five minutes she righted again, when the mate, two of the hands and one passenger, (name not known,) got upon deck, and all succeeded in lashing themselves to the windlass, except the passenger, who was swept overboard. The Captain and remainder of the passengers did not attempt to come on deck, but remained in the cabin, about two thirds filled with water, until they died, which was between 10 o'clock that night and day-light the next morning. The groans and cries for help continued until about day-light. The widow was bound for Cleveland, where she has a son residing. If the Lake should continue calm, it is probable the vessel may be got off, and towed into our harbor.

A Caution.—As the cold weather approaches and large fires are necessary for comfort, it is the duty of parents to change the inflammable cotton summer garments of their children, for the less combustible material of woollen, in order to guard against the sad accidents, which we regret to say, not unfrequently happen every year, especially at the commencement of winter. There cannot be a fate more dreadful either to a child or adult, than that of being burned to death, and as shocking instances have occurred not only to children, but to females, we cannot but advert to the discovery of Rich'd Phillips, published some time since in an English periodical, for their prevention. He deduced from the principle of the ascension of flame that ladies ought to lie down as soon as they discover their clothes to be on fire, that the progress of the flame will by that means be instantly checked and may be easily extinguished, without any fatal injury, as usual, to the head, the face, bosom or throat. He proved his principle by the following experiment: he took two slips of printed cotton, a yard long, and on lighting one of them at the lower end, holding it perpendicular it was consumed to a cinder in a fifth of a minute, and the volume of flame was so great as to rise two feet. He then lighted an exactly similar piece of cotton and laid it horizontally on a pair of tongs, so as to be hollow, and in this situation it was five minutes burning; and the flames at no one time ascended an inch in height and might have been extinguished by the thumb or finger. This plain and easy experiment ought to be read in the presence of the females of every family.—*Bos. Adv.*

Pretty Women.—Of all other views, a man may in time grow tired; but in the countenance of woman there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance. The divine right of beauty, says Junius, is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.

A countryman came to one of our hotels and wrote after his name, P. O. P. S. F. C. Here was a title. "Pray, my dear sir," asked a bystander, "what do those letters stand for?" "Stand for! why that's my title." "Yes, sir; but what is your title?" "Why, Professor of Psalmody and Schoolmaster from Connecticut.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Falls of Niagara.—A Canal around the Falls of Niagara, is contemplated by the people of that part of the country. The complete practicability of the work having been established, after a survey of the route under the authority of the General Government, memorials are, it seems, to be addressed to Congress at the approaching session, to ask their aid towards accomplishing it.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The packet ship *Moztezuma*, Captain Davis arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, (sailed on the 6th inst.) brings advices from that port to the 5th and from Mexico to the 1st inclusive.—*N. Y. Com.*

The tidings of the recent movements in Texas had reached the capital, and as was to be expected, had produced a great excitement. The most energetic measures were resorted to without a moment's delay, and there is every appearance that we shall soon hear of serious feelings in the revolted province. A strong feeling of ill will and suspicion against the Americans resident in Mexico was aroused, and apprehensions were entertained of injury to their persons and property. A large number of commissions for privates—the accounts say five hundred—had been received at Vera Cruz, to be given out as occasion might require. The archbishop of Mexico and the bishop of Puebla had undertaken to furnish the government with a million of dollars to carry on the war. This is the most important movement of the whole, for the government is notoriously afflicted with poverty.

A division of two thousand infantry had been ordered to assemble at Matamoros, and three hundred cavalry under General Morazan had been ordered to Monterey in Texas. It was said that General Santa Anna himself would prefer to die rather than to take the chief command.

The new constitution had been adopted by congress and proclaimed. Some opposition was made, but without effect.

L. L. D. has been conferred on the Hon. John M. Leary, by the Wesleyan Univ.

College Edifice.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by JOHN B. McPHERSON, Chairman of the Building Committee, on or before the 18th day of December next, for the erection (and furnishing all the materials) of an Edifice for PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, at Gettysburg. The Edifice to be 150 feet front, 42 feet back, and four stories high, with a cupola on the centre building. The drawings and specifications of said Building may be seen on or after the 5th day of December next, by calling upon

D. GILBERT,

Sec'y Building Committee.

Gettysburg, Nov. 23. The Editors of the Repository, Chambersburg, Reporter, Harrisburg, and Republican, York, will give the above three insertions, and charge this Office.

REGISTER'S ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATOR'S ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 29th day of December next, viz.**

The account of Samuel M'Nay, Administrator of the Estate of Agnes M'Nair, deceased.

The account of Peter Stine, Executor of the Estate of George Stine, deceased.

The account of Peter Myers, Administrator of the Estate of David Myers, deceased.

The account of George Trenkle, Administrator of the Estate of Joshua Trenkle, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the Estate of John Albert, deceased.

The account of Daniel Mickley and E. Flohr, Executors of the Estate of Valentine Flohr, deceased, who was guardian of G. M. Flohr.

The account of Daniel Mickley and E. Flohr, Executors of the Estate of Valentine Flohr, deceased, who was guardian of Matilda Flohr.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, Executor of the Estate of James Agnew, deceased.

The final account of Peter Hull, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Slagle, deceased.

The account of Jacob Smith, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Faller, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Charles Good, deceased.

The account of John Everett, Administrator of Elias Pearson, deceased.

The account of Catharine Chambers, Administrator of Francis Marshall, dec'd.

THOS. C. MILLER, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 23.

Tavern for Rent.

FOR RENT,

For one or more years, from the 1st of April next.

The Public House, in Gettysburg, occupied at present by Mr. James Gurley. The house is large and convenient, with Stabling, Sheds, &c. a Garden Lot, and a well of water in front, and one at the kitchen door.

For the Heirs of John McConaughy, dec'd. MOSES MCLEAN.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Adams and Cumberland counties, are requested to meet at the house of Daniel Kenower, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, on the eighth day of December next, to elect THREE MANAGERS for the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Company, to serve for one year.

The Stockholders of said Company are to meet at the same time and place, to elect TWO MANAGERS, to serve for one year.

By order of the Board, CHRISTIAN PICKING, Sec'y.

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, Nov. 3, 1835.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. for the last six months—payable on or after the 9th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 14 per cent. which will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE first instalment of the subscription to Pennsylvania College is now due. Subscribers will please call with the Treasurer, and pay the same. J. B. McPHERSON, Treas'r.

A Valuable Farm, In Carroll's Tract, FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Thursday the 10th day of December next**, on the premises, the

VALUABLE FARM,

Late the Estate of Samuel Witherow, Esq. deceased, situate in Carroll's Tract, Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa. containing about

326 ACRES,

of which above 200 are first rate LIME-STONE LAND—and the balance in excellent Timber. The improvements are a good two-story Stone

Dwelling-House, a large stone Bank Barn, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, and a Spring-house, over a never-failing spring near the dwelling; a good well of water also near the house, with a pump in it; and

a good ORCHARD, with 150 bearing Fruit Trees, and a Cider-Press. About twenty Acres are in good Meadow, and as much more can be made as desirable. Nearly all the fields are well watered. An indisputable title will be given. The terms will be one-half in hand, and the balance in six equal annual payments.

Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, a. m. when attendance will be given by

JOHN MARSHALL, Adm'r.

JOHN WITHEROW, Adm'r.

Nov. 23. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same on application to either of the Administrators.

A TEACHER,

WHO can come well recommended, will find a good situation by calling on the subscriber, living in Cash-town, Adams county, on or before the 1st of December next.

A. S. E. DUNCAN.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

THE Account of John A. Davis, Trustee of Jeremiah M'Sherry, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the next Court to be held for said County, on the 29th day of December next.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

THE Account of Boris Fahnestock, one of the Assignees of Daniel Minich, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the next Court to be held for said County, on the 29th day of December next.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

THE Account of Sebastian Weaver and Jacob Dellone, Trustees of Sebastian Weaver, an habitual drunkard, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the next Court to be held for said County, on the 29th day of December next.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.

Nov. 23.

VALUABLE

FAMILY MEDICINES, For Sale at the Medicinal Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg.

Hysterical Drops, One of the best remedies for all diseases which females are subject to, as hysterics, nervousness, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, cholera, vertigo, &c.

Rheumatic Pills, composed of herbs, celebrated for rheumatism, pains, lumbago, &c.

Eye Water, celebrated for weak and inflammatory sore eyes.

White Herb Snuff, for vertigo, head-ache, cold in the head, weak eyes, &c.

Vegetable Vermifuge, an effectual and sure medicine for the expulsion of all kinds of worms incident to the human body, cholera morbus, cholera pains, diarrhoea, &c.

Vegetable Tooth-ache Drops, which give instantaneous relief in that painful and distressing complaint, the tooth-ache.

Itch & Purifying Ointment, warranted to cure by one or two applications, and perfectly safe.

Celebrated Sugar Plums, a safe remedy for the destruction of worms in children and grown persons.

Vegetable Pile Ointment, a never-failing remedy for piles in all their stages.

Vegetable Tonic Pills, for dyspepsia, sick and nervous headache, acid on the stomach, loss of appetite, water-brash, pains in the stomach after meals, &c.

Green Acoustic Oil, for partial and general deafness, singing in the ears, ear-ache, &c.

Mineral Powder, a certain cure for yellow waters in horses, having never failed in a single instance.

The above Medicines are prepared by J. F. HEINTZ, Lancaster, Pa. and are warranted genuine.

Nov. 23.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of CATHARINE LECKEY, deceased, and also in pursuance of the last will and testament of MARY LECKEY, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on **Tuesday the 1st day of December next**, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in said Borough, at the corner of South Baltimore and High-streets, bounded by a 14 feet alley, and a lot late the property of George Welsh, Esq. on which are a two-story

Frame House, with a Back Building, a Log Stable, &c. &c.; a never-failing well of water convenient to the house, a fine garden, and a variety of fruit trees.—Also,

3 valuable Building Lots, fronting on High-street, and separated from the above property by said alley, and having also an alley in the rear.

Also—at the same time & place,

21 Shares of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg, and 4 do. in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.

Executors of Catharine Leckey, MOSES MCLEAN, Executor of Mary Leckey.

Oct. 26.

The notes given at the sale of the personal property are now due. Those interested will please call and settle.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, I will sell, at private sale, the

VALUABLE FARM,

owned by Clarissa and Serena Lockwood. This farm contains 320 ACRES, of which perhaps about 80 are very heavily timbered. It lies within one mile of the railroad and canal, is well watered, has good fencing, and for the growth of the various crops, unsurpassed by any soil in the valley. It has little or no waste land, almost every foot of it being capable of tillage. As a place of residence, it is one of the most beautiful in the county. For more particular information, apply by letter or otherwise, to

MOUNTJOY B. LUCKETT, Frederick, Md.

Oct. 19.

FOR RENT, A TAN-YARD,

SITUATE in Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md. formerly occupied by Jacob Troxell, consisting of 29 lay vats, 1 limes, 1 pool, and all other necessities, being all in complete order, having one of the latest pattern of Bark-mills, and has also the advantage of running water the greater part of the season, with two wells of never-failing water attached to the same. Terms will be moderate. Apply to

CATHARINE TROXELL, Emmitsburg, Oct. 26.

Stray Sheep.

STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, near Millerstown, some time in September last,

30 head of Sheep, two of which were black.—I would be thankful for information respecting them, and will pay for all trouble and expense.

THOMAS C. MILLER.

Nov. 2.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c. And a handsome selection of

BOOKS.

All which he intends selling on no reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 1.

WINDOW GLASS?

THE Subscriber has received from Pittsburg, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of WINDOW GLASS, which he will sell at the Manufacturer's Prices, including Freight. He now has on hand 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18. Retailers of the article are respectfully invited to call.

CHARLES F. HIMES.

Sept. 14.

ALMANACS,

BY the gross or single dozen, for sale at the Apothecary and Book-Store of the subscriber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 3.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of CATHARINE LECKEY, deceased, and also in pursuance of the last will and testament of MARY LECKEY, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on **Tuesday the 1st day of December next**, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in said Borough, at the corner of South Baltimore and High-streets, bounded by a 14 feet alley, and a lot late the property of George Welsh, Esq. on which are a two-story

Frame House, with a Back Building, a Log Stable, &c. &c.; a never-failing well of water convenient to the house, a fine garden, and a variety of fruit trees.—Also,

3 valuable Building Lots, fronting on High-street, and separated from the above property by said alley, and having also an alley in the rear.

Also—at the same time & place,

21 Shares of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg, and 4 do. in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.

Executors of Catharine Leckey, MOSES MCLEAN, Executor of Mary Leckey.

Oct. 26.

The notes given at the sale of the personal property are now due. Those interested will please call and settle.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, I will sell, at private sale, the

VALUABLE FARM,

owned by Clarissa and Serena Lockwood. This farm contains 320 ACRES, of which perhaps about 80 are very heavily timbered. It lies within one mile of the railroad and canal, is well watered, has good fencing, and for the growth of the various crops, unsurpassed by any soil in the valley. It has little or no waste land, almost every foot of it being capable of tillage. As a place of residence, it is one of the most beautiful in the county. For more particular information, apply by letter or otherwise, to

MOUNTJOY B. LUCKETT, Frederick, Md.

Oct. 19.

FOR RENT, A TAN-YARD,

SITUATE in Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md. formerly occupied by Jacob Troxell, consisting of 29 lay vats, 1 limes, 1 pool, and all other necessities, being all in complete order, having one of the latest pattern of Bark-mills, and has also the advantage of running water the greater part of the season, with two wells of never-failing water attached to the same. Terms will be moderate. Apply to

CATHARINE TROXELL, Emmitsburg, Oct. 26.

Stray Sheep.

STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, near Millerstown, some time in September last,

30 head of Sheep, two of which were black.—I would be thankful for information respecting them, and will pay for all trouble and expense.

THOMAS C. MILLER.

Nov. 2.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c. And a handsome selection of

BOOKS.

All which he intends selling on no reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 1.

WINDOW GLASS?

THE Subscriber has received from Pittsburg, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of WINDOW GLASS, which he will sell at the Manufacturer's Prices, including Freight. He now has on hand 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18. Retailers of the article are respectfully invited to call.

CHARLES F. HIMES.

Sept. 14.

ALMANACS,

BY the gross or single dozen, for sale at the Apothecary and Book-Store of the subscriber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 3.

SIX CENTS, and a small basket-full of Black-Oak Shavings Reward, but no thanks or charges paid.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday night last, or Saturday morning, an indentured Apprentice to the Cabinet-making business, a boy of the name of John Winters. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a sandy complexion, rather down-looking when spoken to; he had on when he eloped, a fine black cloth roundabout, light blue cassinet pantaloons, Monroe shoes and a black fur hat; he took with him two shirts, two pair of woollen stockings, a pair of fine Monroe shoes, with other clothing and articles not now recollected.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing the said Boy, or trusting him on my account, for I am determined to enforce the law against those persons aiding the same.

CHRISTIAN STOUT.

Gettysburg, Nov. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL B. WRIGHT, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, are desired to call with the subscriber, and settle the same, on or before the 1st of December next. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Menallen township, Adams county.

WM. H. WRIGHT, Ex'r.

Oct. 12.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, &c. has opened, in part of his Establishment, a General Assortment of

ROOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to his order.—He has also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which he considers himself responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)

" Morocco do. do. do.

" Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)

" Calf and Course Brogues,

" Do. Shoes, (regularly made,)

" Do. do. (pegged.)

" Seal do. and Brogues,

" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing)

" Slippers, plain and colored,

" Ladies' Seal Boots,

" Gaiter do.

" Seal Slippers,

" Monroe do.

" Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of Boys, Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c. &c. The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

CHARLES F. HIMES.

Sept. 14.

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of